The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE FINANCE PROBLEM.

Reply of Carl Schurz to the Letter of Wendell Phillips.

The "Brilliant Nonsense" of Gov. Allen's Statements Exposed.

Phillips' Ignorance of Commercial and Financial Affairs.

The Paper Currency of Various Countries Compared.

Too Much of It Destroys a Nation's Credit.

ST. LOUIS, October 8.—The following is the reply of Gen. Carl Schurz to the letter of Wendell Phillips, recently published in the New York *Herald:*

ST. LOUIS, October 8, 1875.—To the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial:*—Dear Sir—Last night I returned from Ohio, and found your dispatch, intimating a desire that I should promptly reply to the letter of Mr. Phillips published in the New York *Herald* October 6th. I have just read that letter, and consider it scarcely necessary that I should answer. Still, if you desire it, I will devote a few hours to the task. Mr. Phillips is known as an elegant writer, but the tone of his letter is so flippant, offensive, so small and supercilious in personal attack, that I should have been inclined to consider it a "hoax" had I not found in it a fair collection of those

Crudities and Misapprehensions of Principle and Facts

distinguishing all of Mr. Phillips' productions on the subject of finance. I will take up *seriatim* the four points of my speech which Mr. Phillips attempts to disprove:

First. I quoted the following passage from Gov. Allen's speech at Marietta: "These men (meaning his opponents) go about and cry 'There is too much money in this country. I wish to God we could find some of it. [Laughter.] They say it is in the banks. Is it? It might just as well, for the purposes of money and currency, be in the bottom of the Pacific ocean, for if it is not in circulation it is no more money than so many cornstalks would be. To be money it must circulate as a medium for carrying on the exchanges of the country." Then I proceeded by quoting the fact that an overwhelming majority of the business transactions of the country are effected by the transfer of bank accounts through checks, notes and bills of exchange; that, in fact, the circulation of money takes place mostly through the banks. To show the

Brilliant Nonsense of Gov. Allen's Statements,

Mr. Phillips tells us that he and Governor Allen were aware of these facts. If they were, could they still be guilty of so glaring an absurdity as that money in bank might just as well for purposes of money and currency be in the bottom of the Pacific ocean, being not in circulation at all? Although I have never been an admirer of Mr. Phillips' financial theories, yet I always considered him less foolish than Gov. Allen. If he insists on stepping down to Gov. Allen's level, be it so; but here is

Something Still More Curious.

Mr. Phillips' very fact that so large a proportion of the business transactions of the country are effected by means of checks, notes and bills through the banks, is the corner-stone of their gravest charges against our present system of finances. He argues that as checks, notes and bills of exchange are so performing the functions of currency, the banks are able at will to inflate and contract the currency, and he and his friends mean to break this "aristocracy of money manufacture" by introducing their system of greenbacks and interconvertible bonds, which, as he says, will "leave the power of inflation and contraction in the hands of the whole mass of business men." There is so monstrous an accumulation of absurdities in this proposition that I scarcely know where to begin and where to end in dissecting them.

A Few Questions for Allen and Phillips.

Who is it that draws checks and makes notes and bills of exchange? Who creates that kind of currency which consists in checks, notes and bills, and who causes that contraction and inflation of which Mr. Phillips speaks. It is not done by the banks, but it is done by that same whole mass of business men to whom Mr. Phillips speaks of giving that power, as if they were now deprived of it. If business men did not do it under our present system, it would not be done at all. If Mr. Phillips does not know this, the smallest clerk in a dry goods store can give him some useful information on the subject. Can Mr. Phillips be in earnest when he gives us to understand that he and his party want to abolish this system? Does he really mean anything when he says: "We mean to have more greenbacks and less checks?" Is he so

Utterly Ignorant

as not to know that the check, the note and the bill of exchange, as they pass through the banks, constitute the very agency which, by almost infinitely increasing the efficiency of the greenbacks, or any other sort of currency, enable that currency to satisfy the requirements of business, and that without this agency the immense number and variety of our business transactions could not be carried on at all? In the year of 1873, according to the clearing house records, checks, bills of exchange and notes passed to the amount of $35,000,000 in New York alone, in making purchases and payments, and Mr. Phillips wants to put in the place of that medium of exchange, effecting such gigantic transactions, his system of greenbacks and interconvertible bonds, wipe out those facilities which the genius of modern civilization has developed, and reduce the immeasurable compass and the endless variety of our business transactions to the actual handing over from hand to hand of greenbacks. Mr. Phillips pretends to be a man of progress. What is this but a return to the

Clumsy Methods of Barbarism,

or does he want to facilitate these business transactions with his system of interconvertible bonds? If so, how? As I understand the system, the peculiar charms of which I mean to discuss at length at another time, the interconvertible bonds are to be given by the Government to those who deposit currency in the Treasury, and are to be exchanged for currency again at the option of the holder. Now, is the Government to discount notes and sell bills of exchange and accommodate private business with time loans?

Phillips' Ignorance.

Mr. Phillips affects to look down upon me with some condescension as only a native of Germany. He was born in this country, and lives in one of the first commercial cities of the Union. But has he the faintest conception of what is going on in that busy life around him? If he has he would himself enjoy a hearty laugh at the idea of supplanting our system of checks, bills, notes and modern bank facilities with his system of greenbacks and interconvertible bonds. He would understand that such a substitution, even if we multiplied our greenbacks ever so much, would produce so serious a contraction as to bring the business of the country to an almost absolute standstill. The conception is so utterly childish that we wonder how it could have grown in the brain of a man of only average good sense in this nineteenth century. So much for the first point.

The Second Point.

Second. Mr. Phillips impugns my statement, or rather the doctrine of every respectable economist the world over. The expansion of our irredeemable paper currency will result in its depreciation. He says: "Suppose we double the real currency (meaning greenbacks), will that of itself and necessarily increase prices, and especially the price of gold?" And then he proceeds to quote Mr. Cary to show that during the war the premium on gold went up or down irrespective of the quantity of paper currency issue—during the war. Of course it did. Mr. Phillips seems to ignore the first principle governing the value of an irredeemable paper currency, consisting of Government promises to pay, that the value be affected by two things—the credit of the Government issuing it, and the relation the volume of the currency bears to the requirements of the business of the country.

The Government's Credit—What it Depends On.

What is it the credit of the Government depends upon? It is an honest intention to redeem its pledges and its present or prospective ability to do so. As to the former, there was no question; but as to the latter, the vicissitudes of the war produced from time to time serious doubt. If Mr. Phillips does not know the effect, the history of it will inform him. He will find that every battle we lost and every period of discouragement at the stand-still of operations raised the premium on gold, and that every battle we won lowered it, until finally the surrender of Lee and the end of the war brought it down at a tremendous bound, although the quantity of the currency in circulation had not been diminished. Every sensible man, easily understanding the reason, will not find this surprising. It is surprising only that any man pretending to good sense should have to be informed of that reason. But can Mr. Phillips really be in earnest when he denies that the expansion of an irredeemable currency will of necessity act upon its value, as to gold, or quite generally its purchasing power as soon as the volume of such a currency exceeds the amount which would circulate in gold and notes convertible into gold? Can he not understand that the dishonored promises to pay of a government must necessarily lose in value the greater the amount and less the probability of their redemption?

A Comparison.

Assuming his own tone of argument, I would inform him that there is a country called the United States, which once had an irredeemible paper currency called Continental money, which was increased in quantity till it shrunk in value to nothing. There is a country called France, which had an irredeemable currency called assignats, which became so plenty that a bushel of it wouldn't buy a potato. There is a country called Russia, and one called Austria, both of which have had experiences with irredeemable paper money, demonstrating the same principle. Mr. Phillips has probably heard of those things, but there is evidently a vast field of study left for him before he writes on this subject again. He argues also that the quantity of an irredeemable currency in circulation has no connection with prices, and in support of that theory he quotes

John Stuart Mill's Political Economy,

as follows: "I apprehend that bank notes, bills and checks as such do not act upon prices at all." What does act on prices? Is credit, in whatever shape given, and whether it gives rise to many transferable instruments, capable of passing into circulation or not? Then Mr. Phillips quotes Prof. Bonamy Price in confirmation of the same doctrine. I cannot, it seems, expect Mr. Phillips to be polite, but I might expect him to be candid. Does he not know that John Stuart Mill, in the passage quoted, does not speak of an irredeemable paper currency at all, but does speak of bank notes convertible into coin? Is Mr. Phillips ignorant of the difference between an irredeemable paper money and a paper currency convertible into coin? It would seem so, for otherwise common honesty would have prevented him from quoting a sentence from Mill, referring to one exception to the others, to which Phillips desires to know what Mr. Mill thought of an irredeemable paper currency in that respect, I would refer him to pages 88-104, Political Economy, second volume. I will select only a passage at random: "To the increase of an inconvertible currency, if permitted by law, there is no check. The issuers may add to it indefinitely, lowering its value and raising prices in proportion. They may, in other words, depreciate the currency without limit."—(Page 90.)

Mr. Phillips has evidently not studied John Stuart Mill to much advantage. Has he studied Bonamy Price? Unfortunately I have not his book on the currency before me, but I may recommend it to Mr. Phillips and to all those who are still affected with the

Irredeemable Currency Distemper.

I know Prof. Bonamy Price well, and have personally discussed with him this very question. I feel well warranted in saying to Mr. Phillips that if he should assert before Bonamy Price that the expansion of an irredeemable paper currency beyond the amount which would circulate in gold and notes convertible into gold would not inflate prices, the Professor would anxiously enquire after his health. So much for the second point.

The Third Point.

Third. I argued in my speech that the emission of large quantities of irredeemable paper money will promote extravagance, profligacy and curruption. My historical reading, as well as my own observation of things in this country, had convinced me profoundly of this fact, and as far as I know it is admitted by almost all respectable authorities on this subject. Mr. Phillips comes gallantly to the rescue of his paper idol. He refers me to Great Britain, telling me that without irredeemable paper money England could not have conquered Napoleon, that paper notes fought the battle of Waterloo, and that our late war tells the same story.

Logic Not the Strong Point of Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips is undoubtedly a splendid declaimer, but logic does not seem to be his strong point. The question is not whether irredeemable paper money has been used to advantage in times of public emergency, when other resources seem exhausted; not whether it fought the battle of Waterloo or battle of Gettysburg. The question is whether an emission of large quantities of irredeemable paper currency will promote extravagance and corruption. If Mr. Phillips tries to evade that question by way of Waterloo, he must permit us to suspect that he cannot meet it squarely. If he will look into the suspension period in England, he will find that irredeemable paper money may indeed have fought the battle of Waterloo, but that that feat did not prevent it from promoting extravagance and corruption at home, and unless he ignores what everybody else knows, he will surely not deny that this country tells the same story. He might also study the history of Russia with profit. Still less will he be able to deny that extravagance, profligacy and corruption in an extraordinary degree will result from a policy such as I discussed—the policy of spending money for the very sake of getting it out.

A Ludicrous Illustration.

Mr. Phillips uses one illustration, which is intensely ludicrous. He refers me to Germany and France. Germany involved in a business crisis, and France in a condition of prosperity, and this from a gentleman advocating an expansion of the currency! Does Mr. Phillips know what the cause of the business collapse in Germany was? I will tell him. Certainly not the want of money, for after the French war an abundance of it flooded into the country. The cause of the collapse was over-production, over-trading, over-speculation and over-straining of the credit system, which is always to be expected by an overabundance of money—not the product of labor and industry, and the business stringency is now prostrated by a sweeping change in the monetary system of the country. What can Mr. Phillips make out of this for his argument, or will he, perhaps, pretend that the business crisis in Germany would not have occurred had the currency of that country been irredeemable paper instead of specie. I suppose there must be some limit to human folly.

The Prosperity of France.

Now, as to France, what it is that has produced her present condition of prosperity? Certainly not the supply of more money, for as soon as the war bills were paid France began a sharp contraction of her irredeemable currency, with a set purpose as quickly as possible to return to the same system of specie payments which Mr. Phillips wants to run away from, and under that contraction a strong effort by the people to repair their disastors by frugal and well-directed industry. If it is the beneficent influence of more money Mr. Phillips wants to demonstrate, he has shockingly unfortunate in his illustrations—one country suffering from a severe business depression after an expansion, and the other in a condition of growing prosperity during a sharp contraction of currency. It seems the suggestion would be in order that Mr. Phillips might enlighten his judgment by taking a trip to Europe. So much for the third point.

The Fourth Point.

Finally, fourth. Mr. Phillips attacks my assertion that "No other system than specie payments will remove current values from the arbitrary power of the Government. No other can give to current values that stability, without which no safe business calculations can be made. No other can restore that confidence which is the first pre-requisite of a new period of prosperity."

Mr. Phillips, with an air of triumph, points to the fact that, from time to time have occurred in specie paying countries to show that confidence does not necessarily and always accompany the specie system. Who asserts anything of the kind? Not I. Not I. But what I do say is, that the confidence which we need to induce the capitalist to trust his money into the hands of enterprise will not grow up again as long as the volume of the currency the country is to have is at the arbitrary mercy of Congress, whose resolutions may at any time change all current values in the country, thus crossing the most sensible business calculation and baffling the acutest foresight. Confidence will not return as long as the prospect that the

Wild Schemes of Demagogues and Visionaries

may obtain control of our national finances hangs over the business world like a threatening storm cloud. I demonstrated by the history of the crisis in this country in 1857 and 1857 that business did not revive and prosperity did not recover until, by the elimination of the element of fluctuation and uncertainty, consisting of unsafe currency, and by the restoration of a sound money system, based on a specie business, a man was made to feel safe and firm ground again under his feet. This is what I said, and I find in Mr. Phillips' letter not even an attempt to controvert it. Indeed, he need only look around in the business world to find the amplest proof for my assertion. The panics which occurred in specie-paying times form

A Favorite Argument of the Inflationists.

I know as well as others they return at almost regular intervals, and that no monetary system has been invented to prevent them; but when from their periodical recurrence the inference is drawn that the specie system is worth nothing, because it does not prevent panics, it is as wise to say that good health is worth nothing because it is sometimes interrupted by sickness. The inflationists are fond of telling us that such panics lead sometimes to a suspension of specie payments by the banks. This is true as to this country, but when Mr. Phillips informs us that again and again in specie-basis English history, the permission given by the Government to the bank to suspend specie payments has been the salvation of the business community, he glaringly betrays

The Grossest Ignorance of Financial History

or a deplorable disregard of the truth. In charity we must accept the former. Every well informed man knows that since the resumption of specie payments in 1821, specie payments have never been suspended.

Again, in England, Mr. Phillips, in his evidently somewhat careless reading, found that now and then, in times of panic, something was suspended, and he jumped at the conclusion that it was specie payments. It is perhaps well to inform him that instead of the suspension of specie payments, it was the suspension of the bank act of 1844, authorizing the Bank of England to issue notes beyond the amount of the specie reserve prescribed by law. That permission has been given several times, but specie payments steadily continued all the while. It is urgently recommended to Mr. Phillips to commence historical reading at the beginning. Mr. Phillips' talk impugning my talk, that a specie basis will give stability to current values, and his assertion that during our rebellion gold rose in price more than any article of merchandise except cotton, assuming that our fluctuating paper currency was really the fixed and firm standard of values, scarcely deserves notice. As Mr. Phillips is fond of quoting John Stuart Mill, I would refer him to the following concerning the

Stability of the Value of Precious Metals.

In order that the value of currency may be secure from being altered by design, and may be as little as possible liable to fluctuation from accident, the articles least liable of all known commodities to vary in their values, the precious metals, have been made in all civilized countries the standard of value for the circulating medium, and no paper currency ought to exist of which the value cannot be made to conform to this.—Political Economy, page 92, volume 2.

Instead of this, Mr. Phillips says: "We need a real basis; that is the country, the sovereignty of the people, the wealth of our country is a sham like this pretence of specie—about this outburst of fine frenzy."

The New York *Tribune*, in an article on Mr. Phillips' letter, which I have received this morning, is crushing enough. It says of the sort of talk that makes the citizens think there is a lunatic asylum in the neighborhood, and somebody has escaped." Using a milder expression, I would say this is

One of the Eccentricities of Genius

which our common folks are not always capable of appreciating. But there is one passage of real value in Mr. Phillips' letter to which I subscribe with all my heart, instead of this hair-splitting and pettifogging, practical statesmanship uses the wisdom of experience, learns from our own war policy, profits by the glorious example France sets us, and by using all modern expedients as she did, turns disaster into opportunity, setting the hand to the spindle, the steam engine and sail at work, pouring content and plenty through all our channels. It disdains, as France did, to yield to unmanly fear and shriek "wolf" from the watch tower; but with the cries of "victory" and "forward" from the head of the ranks, pour confidence into every heart and makes the success we prophesy. Now let us see

What France is Doing.

The note circulation of the Bank of France, which constitutes the greatest currency of that country, reached its maximum on October 31, 1873, when it was 3,070,000,000 francs, or $614,200,000. The circulation has been steadily reduced to 2,361,819,283 francs, or $472,400,000, which point it reached on September 9th, 1875, when it was then a net reduction of the paper currency in less than two years of $141,800,000. This was done to effect the full resumption of specie payments by the banks the 1st of January, 1878. In the meantime the French people, instead of crying for more money in the shape of dishonored promises to pay, devoted themselves to the production of real value by sturdy work and frugal industry. Thus they have entered upon a new period of prosperity under that very policy of contraction which fills Mr. Phillips with so much horror, and if Mr. Phillips should propose to their National Assembly to substitute for that policy his system of more greenbacks and interconvertible bonds he would simply be

Laughed Out of Court.

But if Mr. Phillips wants the United States to follow the example of France, I say Amen. It is to be feared, however, that Mr. Phillips has given good advice rather by ignorance than by design. Such emptiness as this letter of Wendell Phillips are one should think, rendered harmless by their absurdity, but especially when addressed to the laboring classes they are calculated to do serious mischief. Reading such things, and listening to speeches of the same sort, they are apt to receive the impression that they have no interests in common with the rest of society, that there are some artificial contrivances which make the springs prosperity as a class can be promoted outside of the ways of productive industry, and that they may expect more from financial luck than from the earnings of honest labor. How mischievious such teachings are appears from the fact that that so many laboring men have been seduced into the support of the inflation policy, which their true interest should show them to have been specially invented to oppress the laboring man by robbing him of the fruit of his labor and the value of his savings by currency depreciation, all this for the benefit of the gambler and speculator. But still greater mischief may be done by this reckless agitation. If such doctrines should prevail and inflation should become the declared policy of the Government it is not only possibly, but probable, that the world will see repudiation behind it all, and that the alarm of our creditors will flood the market with the bonds of our Government and of our private corporations in such quantity as to bring on another financial crash more destructive and a business paralysis more deadly than any we have yet experienced. At any rate, if Mr. Phillips' letter not even an attempt to controvert it. Indeed, he need only look around in the business world to find the amplest proof for my assertion. The panics which occurred in specie-paying times form

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SECOND EDITION

THE STATE TREASURY.

Investigation by the Legislative Committee.

The Missing Vouchers — Several Witnesses Examined as to Deposits by State Treasurers at Lancaster.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 8.—The State Treasury investigation to-day developed the following: D. C. Mariner, Chief Clerk of the Auditor General's Department for nine years prior to May 1875, testified that the missing vouchers of S. H. Walters, deceased, late Superintendent of Public Grounds, for $22,000, had been regularly filed. He could not account for their disappearance. There was no means of ascertaining to whom or for what purchases the money was paid to Walters except by the production of the vouchers. Walters was in the habit of drawing money without presenting vouchers for it until some time afterward.

J. W. Slocum, bookkeeper of the late banking firm of Stehman, Clarkson & Co., of Lancaster, produced the books of that firm, and testified that between April, 1868, and April, 1873, the deposits of different State Treasurers with the firm, ranging from $5,000 to $20,000 at a time, aggregated $750,000. An account was also found in the entry of May 4th, 1870, as follows: "To profit and loss, paid Stehman interest $302." He had supposed this was for interest on a deposit, but was told by Stehman that Mr. Mackey had said to him that he owed R. W. Shenk, an attorney of Lancaster, some fees and costs in a suit, and Stehman volunteered to pay it, and did pay it. He (Slocum) knew of compensation being paid by bankers to members of the firm to State Treasurers for deposits other than those on the book. Upon this point the witness, having testified with evident reluctance, finally declined to answer, but on certification from the chairman the authority of the committee would be enforced the following was elicited: The deposit was made in 1867. The compensation was paid Mr. Mackey, State Treasurer, that time. The witness being reminded that Mr. Kemble, and not Mr. Irwin, was in office in 1867, said that it was during Irwin's administration that I have reference to. He witness was then asked with whom the deposit had been made. He declined to answer this question unless compelled to do so. The chairman insisted upon his answering unless his answer would criminate himself. The witness then gave the name of Geo. Brubaker, of Lancaster. The deposit was $11,000. He did not know how long Brubracker had the money. His information was obtained from a son-in-law of Brubracker, now deceased.

John M. Stehman testified in reference to the $302 transactions, that Shenk having transacted legal business for Mackey, he (Stehman), without Mackey's knowledge, voluntarily paid the money. Afterwards informed Mackey of what he had done, and the latter did not find fault with him.

Question—How did it come to be $302, instead of $300. Answer—We concluded that the money we had on deposit was worth that amount to us.

Q. At what rate per cent. did you calculate? A. About 4 per cent.

Q. Did you ever offer Mr. Mackey compensation for the use of this money? A. I asked him one day whether we owed him anything on money. He said: "No. I have never taken a cent off of any person. I will not take it off of you."

Q.—Can you explain this entry in your cash book dated April 29, 1869: "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Brubaker, amount of S. A. Wiley's note, $10,133." A.—This looks as if the State Treasurer paid this note when we held the note of S. A. Wiley, endorsed by Geo. Brubaker.

Q.—Was it paid with the funds of the Commonwealth? A.—Yes, sir.

E. Rauch, of Lancaster, testified that the suit of Shenk was against him, in which $302 was paid, was on a promissory note given by Rauch some five years before.

The committee adjourned until Monday

THE SCHOOL GIRL MURDER.

Great Excitement at Penbroke, N. H.—Important Facts Discovered.

CONCORD, N. H., October 8.—The excitement over the Penbroke murder case has been revived. To-day, at an early hour, Josiah Carpenter, of Pittsfield, went to Suncook and informed officer Hildreth of some facts which, if true, will have an important bearing on the case. He reports that Miss Lake, who taught school three years since at Suncook, was boarding at Langmade's, and who has since corresponded with the deceased, arrived at her home in Chichester the day following the murder. When informed of it she spoke excitedly, "Bill has come to grief," giving the reason that Josie Langmade had told her Drew had several times grossly insulted her, and threatened, if she told her father, to kill and cut her into pieces. Officer Hildreth visited Miss Lake, and she will testify before the Coroner's inquest to-morrow. Drew still protests his innocence, and does not exhibit the least anxiety or nervousness at his position. A pair of stockings was found to-day near the scene of the murder, evidently worn and cast aside, though they may add something to the case. It is also said Drew had carried about his person a sharp dirk knife for years. It is not to be found now. It is reported that a strange, wild looking man was seen to-day prowling about the woods, and a search is being made. Every one here has the community been so thoroughly aroused, and the determination is universal to ferret this horror to the bottom.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 8, 1875.

Another Decision in Tweed's Case.

The Supreme Court, general term, Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels holding the term, delivered an opinion to-day on the motion by Tweed's counsel that on entering the order, pursuant to its recent decision, confirming Judge Barrett's refusal to vacate the order of arrest, the Court should allow the defendant to answer the demurrer, or take other action, as advised. The Court say this way of skirmishing in this case must terminate by a trial on its merits. This they can and will compel. A contrary course would open the way to dilatory and evasive motions, and meanwhile the defendant would be in jail unjustly if innocent, or if guilty, baffling justice by using for that purpose the proceeds of his frauds. The Court gives the defendant merely seven days to answer, which will give the plaintiffs time to notice the case for trial next month.

The Erie Railway.

Judge Donahue to-day granted an order sanctioning the conclusions reached by the English stock and bondholders of the Erie Railway sent over to confer with Receiver Jewett. These conclusions are that the bondholders whose interest is in arrears should have a voice in the expenditure of the net earnings, and that foreign stock and bondholders should have some representation in the Board of Directors, and that the receivership should be terminated as soon as possible. The Court authorizes the receiver to take such measures upon this basis as he deems advisable.

Peabody Educational Fund.

The Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund continued its session today, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop presiding. The Treasurer's report, having been duly audited, was accepted. Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, was unanimously elected a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by Gov. Graham's death. It was resolved to hold the next annual meeting of the Board at White Sulphur Sprins, Va., on the first Wednesday in August, 1876. Adjourned.

THE GALLOWS.

George W. Pemberton Hanged in Boston.

BOSTON, October 8.—George W. Pemberton was hanged this morning in Charles street jail for the murder of Mrs. Margaret E. Brigham, in East Boston, on the 22d of March. He was but little affected, and was calm without being stolid or indifferent. His death was instantaneous, and was caused by concussion of the brain or the shock of the fall. At 10:30 the doors were opened and the execution was over, the whole time having been exactly one hour. His body was given to his wife.

A Negro Hung in Georgia.

ATLANTA, October 8.—George Speer, a negro, aged thirty, having a wife and five children, was hung at Fayetteville, Ga., this afternoon, for an outrage committed on a white girl fifteen years old, on the 30th of May. He was fully identified, but died declaring his innocence, and accusing the people of conspiring against him. He met his fate unmoved and defiant.

More Incendiarism in the Mining Regions.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., October 8.—An attempt was made this morning to burn the Wm. Penn colliery at Shenandoah. Before the fire was extinguished a saw mill attached to the colliery was destroyed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 871,288 54
United States bonds to secure circulation	500,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve agents	45,624 35
Due from other National Banks	9,260 47
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	6,747 29
Exchanges for Clearing House	7,404 95
Bills of other National Banks	4,540 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	3,140 69
Legal Tender Notes	62,528 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, five per cent. of circulation	22,387 50
Total	$1,532,921 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other undivided profits	79,229 29
National Bank Notes Outstanding	437,167 00
Dividends unpaid	5,653 00
Individual deposits subject to check	198,590 56
Due to other National Banks	1,862 76
Due to State Banks and Bankers	10,419 18
Total	$1,532,921 79

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Allegheny, ss.

I, W. B. Holmes, President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. HOLMES, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1875.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest.

JOHN ORR,
HENRY HAYS,
J. F. ATTERBURY,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, OCTOBER 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 212,913 53
Overdrafts	129 28
U. S. bonds to secure Circulation	50,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	2,800 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	10,131 80
Due from other National Banks	1,274 85
Due from State Banks and Bankers	5,000 16
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	13,653 00
Current expenses and Taxes paid	998 27
Premiums paid	10,036 35
Checks and other Cash Items	443 54
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,832 14
Bills of other National Banks	4,604 00
Fractional currency, including Nickels	296 66
Specie, including gold Treasury notes	340 00
Legal Tender Notes	34,455 00
	$ 351,204 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 140,805 00
Other undivided profits	8,315 67
National Bank Notes outstanding	000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$152,846 86
Time certificates of deposit	
Due to other National Banks	$4,455 26
Due to State Banks and Bankers	7,404 30
	7,373 60
	202,084 12
	$351,204 79

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Allegheny, ss.

I, W. W. Scott, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of October, 1875.

W. S. PAXTON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

WM. J. RUCH,
ANDREW BURNS,
E. P. JONES,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, at Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, on OCTOBER 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$408,321 36
Overdrafts	925 65
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	67,500 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	45,750 00
Due from approved reserve agents	49,915 58
Due from other National Banks	1,320 03
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	3,766 35
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,747 26
Premiums paid	10,033 10
Checks and other cash items	1,402 29
Exchanges for clearing House	2,915 73
Bills of other National Banks	5,174 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	369 65
Specie, (including Gold Treasury Notes)	67 83
Legal tender notes	20,340 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. redemption fund	3,037 50
Total	$584,358 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	7,393 96
Other undivided profits	11,066 80
National Bank Notes outstanding	60,750 00
Individual deposits subject to check	302,412 27
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	2,810 51
Total	$584,358 33

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Allegheny, ss.

I, Jonathan Gallagher, President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of October, 1875.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

M. MUNHALL,
JAS. SHIDLE,
W. R. BOGGS,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, OCTOBER 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,202,895 53
Overdrafts	21,343 29
United States Bonds to secure circulation	900,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	18,312 00
Due from other National Banks	15,823 87
Due from State banks and bankers	31,246 85
Real Estate, Furniture and fixtures	34,191 19
Current expenses and taxes paid	10,480 87
Checks and other Cash Items	6,693 57
Exchanges for Clearing House	39,074 77
Bills of other National Banks	3,430 00
Legal tender notes	70,809 00
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	40,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	2,250 00
	$2,496,841 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	145,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	29,630 67
National Bank Notes outstanding	800,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,350 00
Individual deposits subject to check	419,334 01
Demand Certificates of Deposit	17,209 17
Due to State banks and bankers	69,987 24
Notes and Bills rediscounted	14,124 08
	$2,496,841 17

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Allegheny, ss.

I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1875.

GEORGE I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

B. PRESTON,
A. E. W. PAINTER,
J. W. CHALFANT,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business, OCTOBER 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,944,806 64
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks	11,653 76
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$236,441 62
Due from other National Banks	30,012 75
Due from State banks and bankers	11,570 38
	278,025 75
Real Estate	137,000 00
Current expenses and Taxes Paid	28,087 81
Checks and other cash items	$ 12,741 19
Exchanges for Clearing House	75,491 58
Bills of other National Banks	54,885 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	8,543 68
Legal Tender Notes	225,000 00
	476,462 45
Redemption fund with U. S., 5 per cent. of circulation	4,500 00
	$2,980,536 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 750,000 00
Circulation	161,108 18
Dividends unpaid	90,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,301 00
Cashier's Checks outstanding	1,978,124 23
	$2,980,536 41

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, ss.

I, J. D. Scully, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1875.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

R. S. HAYS,
ALEXANDER NIMICK,
JAS. S. McCORD,
Directors.

THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1847.

Assets, - - - - - $5,250,000.

ENTIRELY MUTUAL.

The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly; and is liberal in its requirements generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium the second year, or to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. Endowment Policies issued on Life Rates.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, Pres't; SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-Pres't; H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice-Pres't; JAMES WEIR MASON, Actuary; HENRY AUSTIN, Secretary.

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent.
61 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

w25

NOTICE.—THIS IS TO CERTIFY we have this day appointed J. P. KENNEY and M. G. FRANK, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Sole Agents for Allegheny county of ZIMMERMAN'S PATENT WINDOW SHUTTER, LOCK and FASTENER, patented May 28, 1875.

F. S. & C. ZIMMERMAN, Patentees.

October 8, 1875. w21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, OC

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. F. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 36½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 96¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼.

IT TURNS out that Mr. ROUTH has been finally persuaded to stand up for the position of Register on the Democratic ticket. He is a clever fellow, but totally unfit for the position for which he has been nominated. His training is not in that direction. To act as judge in a law case,—and this constitutes a part of the Register's duty,—would be rather new to Mr. ROUTH, and entirely out of his line. It will be bad for him to be defeated every year or two. In a little while, if he keeps trying, he will be in the category of chronic, but disappointed, office-seekers.

AS COUNCILS will probably defer action relative to abattoirs, in which to kill all animals destined to supply food to our people, we think the next best measure is that of the Humane Society, which seeks power to prevent the abuse of animals, whereby so much bruised and unhealthy meat is produced. There should be better safeguards provided for the people. The past Summer has been distinguished for the amount of poisonous food offered for sale. We ought both to clothe the Humane Society with full powers, and erect abattoirs in which all animals should be killed if intended for sale as food.

THE course of the Indians, who have been treating with Commissioners for the surrender of the Black Hills, fully illustrates the average Indian character. They abused the Commissioners, and talked loudly of $70,000,000, and a little of everything in the way of presents; but so soon as the Commissioners proposed to leave, the Chiefs were in a passion over that. They complained that they had not the time to fully think over affairs, and intimated that it would be the Commissioners' fault if the negotiations failed. Their bluster and bombast simply meant that they wanted a large price. Shrewd negotiators, they.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, declares that the character of Governor HARTRANFT, for honesty, integrity and patriotism, "cannot be successfully impeached." The public character of PERSHING has been successfully impeached, in this: that he opposed the Government and favored the rebels during the war; that he changed in one night his attitude toward railroads, under a fee of $500, as a retainer as solicitor for a railroad corporation; that he opposed bills in the interest of workingmen; that he opposed the repeal of the tax on real estate; that he opposed the coming of colored men to this State, whether for temporary or permanent residence.

THE rapid lapse of time should inspire the most energetic activity in the political canvass. The Republican party, thus far, has shown the greater vigor, as compared with the Democracy, but there is room for still greater energy. We suspect that both parties are awaiting the election in Ohio, that they may act in the light of its revelation; yet we should not depend on this. There was never a time when the people more needed to be aroused. We have never gone on the theory of depending on the weakness of our opponents, and should not now. Still, Ohio will have fought its battle by Tuesday next, and this will be upon us so soon, that the result will be speedily known. Then for the final grapple in Pennsylvania.

TO THE startled and alarmed cry of the Democratic press that there is nothing in the school question, and that President GRANT went out of his way in his Des Moines speech to allude to it, the Albany *Journal*, one of the influential papers of the country, makes this reply: "The greatest of German and continental statesmen treats the ultramontane conflict as the one paramount question of Europe. The greatest of English statesmen turns aside from the ordinary field of politics to expose the pretensions and aims of the Vatican as the most subtle and threatening danger of the times. What the foremost man in Germany and the foremost man in England hold, the foremost man of America in official position enforces when he lifts the issue between patriotism and intelligence on the one side and superstition and priestcraft on the other to a leading place in public thought."

THE full tide of political effort has been reached in Ohio, and next Tuesday will close a canvass, one of the most remarkable in the history of the country. Every little village and town, every township and county has been gone over and over, speakers discussing, *pro.* and *con.*, every phase of the many questions at issue. The people cannot fail to be fully informed, and the vote on Tuesday will, for this reason, be clearly indicative of the popular drift. We do not for a moment doubt that the Democracy have the advantage, on account of the currency question, in certain parts of the State, while the Republicans have a corresponding advantage on the school issue in all parts of the Commonwealth. But the break-up in party lines is very great, and thus the many positive convictions expressed as to majorities. The strength of opinion is favorable to the Republican side, and we do not doubt that the vote on Tuesday will fully confirm it.

WE exceedingly regret the new difficulty that has arisen relative to prices of labor in our mills. It is a question hard to solve, owing to the difference of interest among the parties in issue. The manufacturers claim that they cannot continue work at present prices; and the puddlers insist on the sliding scale. We have no means of judging of the particular subject at issue, but incline to the opinion that the sliding scale idea is correct, if admissible at all. If the prices are fixed, they should be adhered to, and labor prices based on them. At all events, we trust this will not be made a subject of conflict. It is an untimely period to raise this issue. This aside, as a matter of exact justice, there should be some method devised, whereby such differences may be amicably settled. The long fight of last Winter should not be again repeated. At the best, we are on the edge of a hard Winter, with many out of employment who must be cared for, and of employment who must be cared for, and in order that as little suffering as possible be experienced, we sincerely hope our mills may be kept running. We do not undertake to indicate on what terms this shall be done, but do urge that the utmost efforts be made to satisfactorily arrange differences as to prices.

A STAFF correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Cincinnati concerning the election in Ohio, says all the signs point to the election of HAYES, the Republican candidate; and Mr. HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, predicts HAYES' success by "a good round number." Here are some figures obtained from a former Liberal that appear to be fully justified by the present prospects:

Allen's vote in 1873	214,600
Noyes' vote in 1873	213,300
Vote of Stewart, the Prohibitionist	10,300
Vote of Collins, the Liberal	10,100
Number of Republicans not voting	40,000
Number of Democats not voting	13,000

HAYES will probably gain this year on NOYES' vote:

From stay-at-home Republicans	40,000
From Prohibitionists	8,000
From Liberals	8,000
From hard-money Democrats	5,000
Total gain	61,000

ALLEN will probably gain:

From stay-at-home Democrats	13,000
From Prohibitionists	2,000
From Liberals	2,000
From inflation Republicans	20,000
Total	37,000

Making the vote for HAYES about 275,000 and for ALLEN 250,000; HAYES' majority, 25,000.

AMONG the virtuous gentlemen who are aiding the Democracy in Ohio, are Speaker HAINES and a Mr. HOOTON, of Illinois, gentlemen of peculiar qualities and views. HAINES has attained celebrity as one of the most corrupt men that ever held place in the Legislature. His violence and rascality were something anomalous. HOOTON is a financial theorist that should be dear to the heart of the *Post*, as he illustrates so beautifully, after the manner of Mr. HIGGINS, of the Erie Convention, how greenbacks in themselves constitute resumption of specie payments. Says HOOTON: "It is the Government stamp on the gold dollar that gives to that coin what value it has;" and that "the Government stamp on a piece of paper is all that is needed to make the latter as good a dollar as the coin." Strange as it may seem, there are people fools enough to believe this assertion. If HOOTON had in his possession a piece of rough gold of the weight and fineness of the gold eagle, without any Government stamp on it, he could get in exchange for it $11.73 in greenbacks by last quotations. If, instead of taking the notes, he delivered the metal at the mint, he would get a coined eagle, for which he could get in notes a few cents less or more than he could get for the uncoined gold. How much could Mr. HOOTON for his unstamped paper? And how is it that the stamp on the paper does not make the paper equal in value to the stamped metal? Yet the Democratic platform was adopted on the theory that between a paper and a gold dollar, there is no difference. Mr. HUGHES so explained it, and the *Post* adopts it.

ELASTICITY AND CURRENCY.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has taken up the gauntlet in favor of Judge KELLY'S 3-65 convertible bond scheme. He does this as a labor Reformer, and urges not merely a low rate, convertible bond, but an almost unlimited inflation of the currency. He professes to aim at what all others seek,—the revival of business, the promotion of the interests of labor, and the development of the prosperity of the country. The hard money men are those who seek resumption by the development of wealth, and in conformity with natural laws, and even the wildest inflationists all agree that the prosperity of all the people. One argues that a solid basis must be reached; another, that by the development of business activity, this solid basis will soonest come; and the other that inflation, unlimited and absolute, will promote the activity desired. This seems really like the consecutive links in a chain of reasoning, but each proposition is actually distinct from any other. There is one place, however, where all agree. It is, that public confidence must be restored, and that this is the basis of all enterprise in business. How this confidence shall be attained is another question discussed,—hard money, the actual revival of business, and ample currency supply, being the means proposed by the several parties. On all these points there are differences undoubtedly existing.

On one point, however, there is comparative harmony. It is, that we shall have a safe, elastic currency, that will be adapted to the varying demands of trade. It is the combination of safety and elasticity that produces the trouble. Our currency is safe, under the National Banking Act, but it is not elastic. It is a feature of our system that has been understood, and thought of from the first. Judge KELLY'S scheme originated in this agitation,—the low rate inter-convertible bond being, in his judgment, the precise remedy needed. But the real necessity was not in the direction named. It is not customary, in systems of finance, to provide for the profitable use of large amounts of currency in the prostration of business that follows a general panic. At such times all suffer, and those who have money unemployed suffer far less than the masses unemployed, or the business men whose trade is prostrated.

We confess to very little sympathy for those who have ample capital, and whose means are merely idle, entailing no actual loss, other than that of profits gained in active times. For the business men, driven by force of circumstances to do business at a loss, thus slowly but surely eating away their capital, and the laboring men and their families, who actually suffer severe privations in times of depression, we have a sense of earnest and active sympathy. Therefore, to provide a system that will insure profits on otherwise idle currency, does not come within our view of the design of seeking an elastic system of currency. This is the fatal objection to Judge KELLY'S plan,—it provides that the wealthy shall have an income when all others are struggling to hold their own. The real design of elasticity is to meet certain peculiarities of trade, known only to this country. What we say, does not, of course, apply to the present. We now have an ample supply of currency, owing to the depression of trade. But let confidence be restored, and trade resumed, and the volume of currency would be found barely sufficient for its demands. Let the grain and wool seasons, or the pork packing period come, and there is an extra drain of about $50,000,000 of currency. One-half of this is usually out of circulation for several months. It is against this, especially that elasticity is to provide. Of course it is not a very important question, just now, even though WENDELL PHILLIPS advocare it.

What is important, however, is the restoration of confidence. This is the really practical and troublesome question of the present. How shall trade be started, business improved, and labor employed? These are questions immediately pertinent to the present. There are idle hands, and hungry mouths, and in some of those hands are ballots. Those hands are willing to toil for money, and they fail in these efforts to sell their labor. This is the real trouble to-day. We have fully freed our skirts on this issue. Had our advice been followed, and aid given by Congress to the great trans-continental enterprises, the back of the panic would have been broken, and the country relieved from its pressure. It was then that the country needed more currency, fully up to the $400,000,000 that could be legally issued. It is idle to say it could not have been gotten out. There was no trouble in getting out the $26,000,000 that were set afloat. In the stringent times, greenbacks were at a premium. Now, however, the slower process of gradual recuperation is imperatively necessary.

Much blame for the existing order of things belongs to the Democracy. They have thought it to their interest to prolong the sad results of the panic, in the belief that it would contribute to their political advantage. There is, in all their policy, not a single purpose to aid the masses. They prefer that they should suffer, if that suffering will lead them to blame the Republican party, and vote the Democratic ticket. We have no fear of this result being realized, as the masses know that the aim of the Republican party is, and has always been, to care for the well-being of the people. It gave them the only sound and uniform paper currency the country ever had. It maintained the credit of that currency during the panic, so that what the people had was not lost to them through failing banks. It could not, of course, bolster up the failing fortunes of business men and bankers, but it kept its part good. We would have had some things different from what they were, but the party, as such, has always sincerely sought the advantage of the laboring people. We express only what is a general conviction, when we say that the Democracy have thought it to their interest to defer business activity till after the Presidential election.

BEGINNING IN BROOKLYN.

The Rink Hired for Moody and Sankey—Mr. Moody's Plans for a Revival.

Moody and Sankey, Thursday night, after a prolonged consultation with a number of Brooklyn clergymen, decided to begin their evangelical work in Brooklyn on Sunday, October 31. A call had been privately sent to the leading clergymen, and in the evening Dr. Budington, Theo. Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. Lawson, Dr. Talmage, the Rev. Charles M. Morton of Plymouth Bethel, Deacon Bell of Plymouth church, Dr. Bancroft, Mr. Martin, President of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., Major B. R. Corwin, publisher of the *Christian at Work*, and other gentlemen met in Mr. D. W. McWilliams' residence, at 39 South Portland avenue. Mr. Moody, who had reached the city from Philadelphia in the afternoon, and Mr. Sankey were welcomed by the clergymen. After a prayer and singing the ministers began informally to discuss the needs of Brooklyn and the prospects for successful evangelical labor. All reported that the city was ripe for earnest religious works, and that there could not be a more favorable time to begin. The general feeling among the clergy has been that Brooklyn more than any other city needed a thorough religious revival to counteract influences that for a year had tended to loosen religious convictions and to lower the city's moral standard. The discussion that was joined in and listened to only by clergymen and church officers was prolonged until half past 11 o'clock, when the ministers announced that Moody and Sankey would begin revival services at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, October 31, in the Rink in Clermont avenue, and that daily services would be held every evening, except Saturday, in the same place at half past 7 o'clock.

Mr. Moody said to a reporter: "We have carefully considered all of the calls that have reached us, and we think the feeling is strongest in Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and that it will best to begin here. They have not a suitable building in Philadelphia ready, and as they tell me the Rink will hold a very large throng, we have accommodations ready.

"Mr. Sankey will be with me, and we shall conduct all of the main meetings. If there are overflows the other clergymen will be called on to help. The arrangement is such that the local ministers will not be hindered in their work, for our Sunday morning service will be at 8 o'clock, the regular service; and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, before the evening service. Every morning from 7 until 8 there will be a prayer meeting in Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle."

"How long will you remain in Brooklyn?"

"I never can tell how long I shall stay in a place when I go there. I shall pursue the same line of work that I did in England, and Mr. Sankey will sing the same songs. I will return to Northfield, my home, in a day or two, and will work there a little until I am needed here. We shall be on hand on October 31."

Dr. Cuyler came up saying, "Sankey's 'Hold the Fort' is electrifying. He stirred us all up with it to-night. No wonder he had such power abroad."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A Valuable Coal Mine.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 27.)

An immense mine of coal has been discovered in Utah county, Wyoming, near Carter Station, on the Union Pacific. It was discovered by Mr. Crocker, of Logan, from information he received from an old Indian, who showed him a piece of fine-looking coal which he found while hunting. He offered to show Mr. Crocker the place if he would give him $10, which offer was readily accepted. The Indian took him about fifty miles to a spot about five miles from the mine, which Mr. Crocker found by tracing the vein the Indian pointed out to him. The mine is in a sand-stone mountain, about four and a half miles long running north and south, facing east, and about three miles and a quarter west. There are sixteen veins of coal in sight. The bottom one is the smallest, being five feet; the next is the largest and most easy of access, and is upward of seventy feet thick; the next above is sixty feet; another of forty feet; another of thirty-five feet, those above being seven feet each, and five of sixteen feet each. The last one is about twelve—altogether about four hundred feet of coal, four and a half miles long; in fact, it may be correctly termed a mountain of coal. The veins lie at an angle of twenty-two degrees, with ledges of white sand-stone intervening. The coal is very bright, is perfectly free from slate or dirt, and said to be cannel coal. A small quantity of the croppings from the seventy-foot vein has been tested for coke by an assayer, who states that it yields coke 52.2 per cent. When it is considered that very large quantities of coke are shipped from Pennsylvania to Utah and Nevada, a distance of 2,000 miles, at a cost of $35 or $40 per ton, for the purpose of smelting silver ores, it will at once be seen of what immense value this mine is likely to prove to owners of low grade silver mines. But whether the coal will coke or not, it is extensively used as steam coal. One engineer who has used it says that one bushel of it will make as much steam as three bushels of ordinary coal, leaving less ashes than any coal he ever burned. Professor Pontez, geologist to the Central Pacific Railroad, has made an investigation of the mine, and reports it as the finest deposit of coal in western America.

A MONSTER AT LARGE.

Escape from Prison of Mme. Fortmeyer, the Murderess of Fifty Infant Children.

A dispatch from St. Louis to the New York *Times*, of October 7th, says: "Thursday night, about midnight, Mme. Fortmeyer, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, made her escape from prison in Jefferson City, by forcing her body through over the transom of her cell. There were no gates or guards to impede her flight. She has bold and desperate friends on the outside, and there is little hope of recapturing her. Mme. Fortmeyer was convicted at the April term of the St. Louis Criminal Court of the murder of a young girl named Lena Miller and her infant child by malpractice. After her arrest a search was made of her house and the charred bones of two infants were found in a stove in her bed-room. She confessed to Detective Metzger that one of the infants was that of Lena Miller, which she had burned alive. A number of horrible developments followed, showing the accused to be a perfect monster, it being an undoubted practice of hers to burn every child delivered by her, whether dead or alive. There is good reason to believe she has murdered and burned at least fifty infants during the prosecution of her inhuman business in this city for a series of years. She has also earned an infamous character in New York and Chicago before she came to St. Louis, and her operations in the monstrous practice have probably been more extensive than those of any other person in the United States. After her arrest she boldly threatened to expose a large number of reputable people in this city if they did not extricate her from her difficulty, and there were great efforts made by certain persons in her behalf, who succeeded in obtaining for her the light penalty of ten years in the Penitentiary, instead of the gallows."

The Republican Convention of Cambria county met at Ebensburg on Tuesday, and nominated the following ticket:—Register and Recorder, Gen. P. B. Anderson; Treasurer, Samuel McMasters; County Commissioners, Rees S. Lloyd and David J. Jones; Poor Director, James Cunningham; Auditors, James Porter, and F. S. Thompson. Geo. T. Swank, editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, was chosen Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year.

IT is a principle of philosophy that like repels like. Hence Victor E. will repel victory.—*Pottsville Journal.*

PERSONAL.

LJUBOBRATICH, the leader of the Herzegovinian insurgents, is at Raguse, ill with fever.

ONE of President Thiers' individualities is that he carries his own bed with him when he travels.

MR. THOMAS CARLYLE, although 79 years of age, is said to shut himself up every evening to study.

THE Rev. Giendenning, of Mary Pomeroy fame, has suddenly disappeared from Jersey City, and, it is said, with a bride.

THE newspapers say Charlotte Cushman has gone to live in Boston; but it looks a good deal more as though she had gone to die in Boston.

THE Empress Eugenie lately asked Marshal MacMahon if she might pass twenty-four hours incognita in Paris, and the Marshal said "no."

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S income as President of France is $120,000 per annum, besides which he is allowed $78,000 for household and reception expenses.

PENNY is the name of a Western bankrupt, and a dividend of one cent has just been declared in favor of his creditors. There is something in a name.

MR. ROBERT E. LEE, a nephew of the old war-horse of the Confederacy, was the winner of a big prize at the Alexander, Va., lottery the other day, but he'll never get it.

THE Marquise de Chambrun, the granddaughter of Lafayette, now resident in Washington, has in her possession a set of pearls given her grandmother by Marie Antoinette, at whose wedding that lady acted as a bridesmaid.

MRS. SENATOR ALLISON, of Iowa, is taking a lively interest in the Centennial Exposition of next year. She has privately made a large collection of fancy articles, which she proposes to exhibit in the Iowa Department of the Exposition.

A CURIOUS fact in connection with the Dodge-Jewell wedding is that the mother of the Jewells, Mrs. Pliny Jewell, was present with her seven children, and Mr. Dodge was there with his seven children, the groom being the youngest.

PROF. HENNISTON, the temperance candidate for Governor of Minnesota, has some good barley soil on his farm and has raised barley; and now come forward the partisan journals, which say that he is raising the grain which is used exclusively in the manufacture of beer.

MRS. BLACKFORD, the heroine of the Russian Diamond scandal, is the observed of all the observers in Paris, and is said to have already avowed her intention of dethroning Cora Pearl. Her faultless figure, almond shaped eyes, refined, half-melancholy expression, and painted lips are already familiar to the loungers of the gay capital.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Tennessee Central College of Nashville was dedicated on Thursday, the ceremony being conducted by Rev. Dr. Rusk.

A TRUE bill has been found against Honore Coit, late manager of the Jacques Cartier Bank at Montreal, for making a false bank statement.

MERRIE ENGLAND has fast newspaper trains, too. They run at sixty miles per hour, and the distributors are left barely time to distribute and chuck out the parcels at the way stations.

SIXTY-SEVEN JOURNALS are now published in Rome, of which only five are religious. Before 1870 only two were published—the *Osservatore* and the *Giornale*, which were exceedingly pious, but not very newsy.

THE New York police think they have captured the murderer of James H. Noe, but are very reticent about it. Their captive has been recognized as the man who pawned Noe's watch in Brooklyn the day after the murder.

SHARKEY, the escaped New York murderer, was liberated from the jail in Havana on condition of becoming a subject of Spain, and enlisting in the Spanish army. News has been received that he has been enrolled in a regiment at Santander.

THE propellers Standley and Bristol, lying at the dock at Hamilton, Can., were burned to the water's edge on Friday morning. The propeller Zealand also took fire and was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The Standley and Bristol were valued at $40,000 each.

THE Council Bluffs *Globe* says that last week a meteor passed between Big Grove and Avoca, and was sufficiently large to light up the country for miles around. It formed by coruscations coming together at all angles. They passed from east to west, and burst with a loud noise, scattering sparks of fire in every direction.

AT the funeral of his favorite daughter the Khedive distributed among the crowd 450,000 pieces of silver coin, from one to five piastres each. Upon the lid of the coffin the jewelry of the deceased, valued at 3,000,000 florins, was exhibited. Twenty-four buffaloes were killed by the priests before the Mosque El Rifai at Cairo, roasted and eaten, and then 3,000 said prayers by the tomb for seven days.

GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY has published a letter in which he demolishes the harrowing story, which has been widely circulated, of a man who recently made his appearance at a police station in Cincinnati in a condition of extreme destitution, and laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, claiming to be Maj. Gen. William H. Wheeler, late of the Confederate army and a graduate of West Point. Gen. Early says that no man of the name of William H. Wheeler ever graduated from West Point; that Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who is now living in Alabama in affluent circumstances, is the only graduate of West Point named Wheeler who went into the Confederate army, and was the only general officer in that army of the name of Wheeler.

THE first explosion of an empty whisky barrel ever heard of occurred in a saloon in Cincinnati one day last week. The proprietor of the saloon had completely emptied a whisky barrel of the usual size, and for some reason had put a lighted candle inside of it to take a look at it. A few minutes after a neighbor came in to get a drink. He noticed the barrel standing there, and at the bung hole of it a blue flame playing. He carelessly put his hand on the bung hole. The result (air being exc.luded), was an explosion of some violence, which drove the head out of the barrel with great force. A piece of it struck a man named Snyder, who was standing in the room, on one of the legs, cutting him severely. Another piece flew up to the ceiling and knocked off a big piece of plastering.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE Edgar Thomson Steel Works made, one day last week, 84 tons of ingots.

THEY are now making bright tin at the United States Tinplate Works at McKeesport.

THE New Castle *Guardian* says the gas well being put down in that city by the Shenango Iron Company has reached the depth of 2,725 feet.

MESSRS. BUSHONG, of the Keystone furnaces, Reading, recently bought upwards of 4,000 tons of iron ore at $2.75 per ton. Before the panic it sold at $4.

THE iron works at Knauerstown, Chester county, use coke for fuel, which is taken to Pottstown from Pittsburgh in cars, and thence conveyed by wagons to the works.

THREE thousand two hundred and ninety tons of pig iron have recently been sent to the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Harrisburg from the Neshannock furnace in New Castle.

ACCORDING to information from England, Hussey, Binns & Co. will establish a manufactory in that country for making their patent shovels, or will dispose of rights to parties there.

J. PAINTER & SONS are taking steps to add an extension to their new rolling mill, to be built entirely of iron, 160x77 feet. This makes the third iron mill put up for Messrs. Painter & Sons, on the South Side, by W. B. Scaife & Sons. The trusses of the iron roof frame will carry three heavy lines of shafting for driving the machinery.

LEMONT FURNACE, near Uniontown, will be ready to blow in as soon as one engine has been completed and put in place. The dimensions of this furnace are 65x15 feet. The hoisting house is frame, 58x32 feet, 80 feet high; the casting house is brick, 72x44 feet, 24 feet high, with corrugated iron roof, which rests upon iron trusses; engine house, brick, 28x40 feet, 26 feet high. The engines will have 36-inch cylinders, 4 feet stroke. Blowing cylinder, 6 feet diameter, 4 feet stroke. The ovens, two in number, are of the Player patent. —*American Manufacturer.*

An Opium Eater's Whims.

The heroine of the tugboat Mike Norton outrage story, who has been known as Mrs. Louisa Waldron, Mrs. Gen. Avery, and Mrs. Col. Arlington, but who is supposed to be Olive E. Dutton, of Ludlow, Mass., was committed to the Ward's Island Asylum for the Insane, by Judge Spaulding, on Thursday. Her insanity is supposed to be due, in a great measure, to the inordinate use of opium. In September she was admitted to the Rosevelt Hospital, where she was persuaded to give up the use of the drug for a time, but she soon relapsed into her slavery to the deadly narcotic. On Tuesday evening she climbed a twelve-foot iron fence and escaped from the hospital, clad in only a chemise and stockings, and accosting a gentleman, pitiably, asked, "Which is the way to the river?" adding, "I want to take a walk there." The gentleman sent her in an opposite direction, and the hospital attendants soon overtook her. Her latest account of herself is that she is the "wife of Johnson, a banker, who is in Savannah," and that she is "the niece of ex-Gov. Oleechie, of Florida.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SANITARY AFFAIRS.

The September Mortuary Record—Quarterly Report of Inspector Lindsay—Remarks Concerning Fruit and Vegetables—The Confiscations—Live Stock Shipments.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, and Health Officer Gray reported that during September 639 nuisances were abated, 5 suits for violation of health laws instituted, and 112 permits to clean cesspools granted. The receipts from permits and fines were $261.50.

Dr. W. S. Snively, Physician to the Board, reported that the number of deaths during the five weeks ending the 2d inst., was 297. The death rate was equivalent to 22.05 per 1,000 inhabitants annually, against 27.52 for September, 1874. There were 93 deaths of infants under one year of age and 65 of children between the ages of one and five years, making 53.02 per cent of the total mortality for the month against 60.34 per cent. for the corresponding month of last year. The number of deaths of persons 70 years of age and over, was 16. Diarrhoeal diseases caused 47 deaths, against 92 for the previous month. A decrease is also noted in the mortality from scarlet fever and whooping cough, while there is a considerable increase in the number of deaths from typhoid fever, diptheria and diseases of the respiratory organs. With the exception of two deaths on the 8th and one on the 19th, the mortality from typhoid fever occurred exclusively in the Sixth, Fourteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth wards. The two first named wards lie directly north, and the five last named directly south of the Monongahela river. A significant fact in this connection is that the proportion of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in the seven wards named is largely in excess of the average throughout the city. The principal mortality from scarlet fever occurred in the Sixteenth and Twenty-ninth wards. The record of comparative mortality is as follows:

September, 1873	272
" 1874	290
" 1875	297

The report of Meat Inspector Lindsay for the quarter ending September 30th ult., was read and filed. Referring to the recent heavy shipments of peaches to this city, he says that he was obliged to condemn 1,800 crates of them as unfit for consumption, also nine wagon loads of Florida watermelons. This fruit is shipped in advance of the proper season, and in order to stand transportation for such a long distance they must be cut while green. They never ripen properly, and are unfit for food. New Jersey watermelons are good. In order to anticipate the season and be first in the market, plums, beans, peas, citrons, lettuce, cabbages, &c., are cut or picked before they have matured, hurried to this city from distant points and exposed for sale in market. It may surprise many, but honorable dealers assert that but few housekeepers are able to distinguish between good and bad fruits and vegetables. Tomatoes from Norfolk, Virginia, also appeared in market far in advance of the season. They are plucked while quite green, wrapped in paper, then packed and shipped in three or four days they turn red, and when exposed for sale are well calculated to deceive the uninitiated. They are unfit for food. The public are incapable of discriminating between fresh and ripe fruits and vegetables raised in this vicinity, and those brought from a distance. To the generally unwholesome quality of the latter much of our sickness, especially among children, is doubtless due. By prohibiting the sale of unripe, decayed and withered fruits and vegetables the Board of Health is protecting the community as well the honorable dealers. The following is an account of the articles condemned and confiscated: 2,060 lbs. of beef, 830 of veal, 683 of mutton, 300 of ham sausage and 47 hams; 7 barrels of fresh fish and 2 of salt fish; 9 head of cattle, 13 of calves and 43 of sheep; 1,800 boxes of peaches and 15 of plums; 57 barrels of muskmelons, 9 of sweet potatoes, 43 of cabbages, 41 of apples and 11 of cantaleups; 40 bushels of Irish potatoes, 1,600 water melons, 900 dozen of eggs, 350 dozen of green corn and 31 buckets of blackberries. S. H. Rogh, a grocer on Frankstown avenue, was fined $25 and costs for selling impure meat. The amount of stock shipped from the East Liberty yards during the quarter is as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
July	28,300	50,680	59,025
August	26,684	47,392	46,821
September	29,350	53,420	48,375
Total	84,334	151,492	145,221

The number of dead cattle was 27, hogs, 312, and sheep, 305. The report was ordered to be placed on file.

After ordering warrants for the payment of a number of bills the Board adjourned.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

State Supreme Court.
(Before a Full Bench.)

The argument of the case of Cass vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, was continued by Mr. Shiras for defendant in error and Mr. Acheson for plaintiff in error.

Peters & wife vs. Ulmer and wife; error to the Court of Common Pleas. Submitted by Messrs. Moore and Barton, the counsel, without argument.

Ruckert vs. Rs. Rev. M. Dominec, error to the District Court. Argued by A. Blakely for plaintiff in error. Mitchell, contra, was stopped by the Court, it being unnecessary to hear him.

Briggs et al. vs. Hays. Non prossed.

Rose vs. Grubbs. Non prossed.

Stockdale, trustee, &c., vs. Keys Bros. Argued by D. T. Watson for plaintiff in error and M. W. Acheson contra.

Pittsburgh Insurance Company vs. Dravo & McDonald; error to the Common Pleas Court. Argued by A. M. Brown for plaintiff in error, and W. M. Atcheson, contra. This case is an interesting one to river men and insurance companies. It was an action of asumpsit, brought by Dravo & McDonald against the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, for the recovery of $9,100 insurance on the model barge "Harry McDonald" and the hull "Belle," and their cargo of coke, which plaintiffs alleged had been lost on the Mississippi by one of the perils insured against. The plaintiffs alleged and gave testimony tending to prove a verbal agreement between them and the company, on April 14, 1874, for the insurance of the barge and hull for a trip from Pittsburgh to St. Louis and back, and the cargo from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, in tow of the steam tugboat "Fearless" or "Abe McDonald," or other boats for a direct trip, and the plaintiffs further alleged that in pursuance of a usage or custom in the towboat business of double-tripping from or near Cairo to St. Louis; that is for "towboats having tows in charge to leave temporarily at Bird's Bend or Cairo (these being opposite points on the Mississippi river) a part of the tow, while the boat proceeds with part up the Mississippi to St. Louis," and that they considered the voyage in accordance with the usage in leaving the barge and hull with their cargo of coke at Bird's Bend, where they were sunk and lost in the Mississippi, in the absence of the towboat, which had proceeded on her voyage to St. Louis, taking the residue of her tow safely to its destination. The defendant denied that the evidence was sufficient to establish the usage alleged, and prayed instructions to the jury accordingly, and upon the refusal of the Court to give such instructions, a bill of exceptions was sealed for defendant. The defendant contended that the verbal contract asserted by the plaintiff was unauthorized and void, being in conflict with the charter of incorporation of the company.

United States District Court.
(Before Judge McCandless.)

Wm. Smith & Sons, debtors, Pittsburgh. Composition proceedings confirmed and the resolution of the creditors accepting the proposition for composition ordered to be recorded and to be binding on all the parties interested for all the purposes set forth in the act of Congress.

George M. Clark, bankrupt, Venango county. The creditors having failed to choose an assignee, and the Register having appointed J. D. Chadwick, of Franks-town, the same is approved.

Ogden & Smith, bankrupts, Venango county. The election of J. D. Chadwick as assignee was approved.

United States vs. W. R. Keith, indicted for having in his possession counterfeit United States Treasury notes, with intent to pass the same. Recognizance for the October term presented, approved, and the defendant released from custody.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.
(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

The argument in the equity case of Sproul et al. vs. Bloomer was concluded by Col. A. S. Fuller, of Washington city, for the defense. Col. Fuller's argument was one of great weight, and well disclosed his known ability.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.
(Before Judge Ewing.)

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Wm. Glass to S. B. W. Gill, the Court appointed James Kilso and Wm. Hill appraisers.

Criminal Court.

Robert Gierson, indicted for manslaughter. This case was announced Thursday. Verdict of involuntary manslaughter and recommended to the mercy of the court.

Case of C. H. Allen, indicted for misdemeanor under the livery act. Verdict of guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs.

Court Brevities.

In the divorce case of Cora J. Ahl vs. Wm. A. Ahl, the divorce Commissioner, J. Newmeyer, yesterday filed the report of the testimony in the Prothonotary's office. The report makes 537 pages of legal-cap, part of which is printed. This is the most voluminous testimony in a divorce case ever brought before our Courts.

ALL surety and desertion cases in the Criminal Court will be taken up to-day.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, S. Folmsbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.
Especial attention to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 9, 1875.

A quiet and moderate line of business was reported by the banks yesterday. The demand for discounts is tolerably active, but not extremely large. It is noticed that the endorsement of notes is far more carefully made than in flush times, which probably accounts for the moderate amounts of paper offered. The country banks are still good customers, but the city demand is very moderate. The real estate market continues quiet and depressed. The demand on the part of manufacturers for a reduction of prices among pud-dlers argues a hard winter in the iron trade.

The exports of gold and silver from New York since January 1 to

October 2, 1875, - - - - -	$61,855,000
October 2, 1874, - - - - -	42,818,000
Increase this year, - - - -	$19,037,000

Gold is getting so scarce in New York that the bankers and speculators are beginning to count on a comparatively permanent depression in the prices of sterling bills of exchange drawn against shipments of produce. This depression in exchange is, in fact, a heavy tax which comes off the prices of the produce shipped and is, therefore, an obstacle to export. There seems to be no prospect of relief very soon. The sum of $532,000 in gold was imported from London to New York last week, but it was only the great depression in exchange that drew even this small sum, and it is doubtful if much more will come without a further decline in the price of exchange. England is now uneasy at the flow of gold from London to Germany, and if any considerable amount should be likely to be drawn to this country from London the Bank of England would at once advance the rate of discount in order to keep her gold at home. The United States Treasury will sell $4,000,000 of gold in October ($1,000,000 every Thursday). But this will not relieve the market in New York, except very temporarily. It is plain that the stock of gold has been steadily and rapidly drained out of the country, and although the drain has diminished very much in the last five weeks the apprehensions of continued scarcity keep up the price.

In a letter to the Omaha (Neb.) *Herald*, Professor A. L. Perry, of Williams College, gives the prescription for a resumption of specie payments:

Contraction in some form and to an enormous extent must precede permanent resumption. The banks can resume without further action on their part, but the Government must hoard gold as France is doing it—stop selling it, let the greenback find its natural level, which it never yet has done, because the Government has been a constant bear in the gold market; reduce its demand and obligations to the lowest possible point of selling bonds for greenbacks; keep clear of Wall street and be able to deal it—and then resume! There is no royal jump back to specie payments. We have gone the downward road like sheep; like asses, with pendent ears, we must retrace the steps back to the starting point.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116½	5-20's 1868—coupon	117¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122½	10-40's	116¾
" 1881, reg.	120½	Currency	124½
" 1865	119¼	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1865 new	119	10-40's—coupons	117¾
5-20's 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	102	Ohio & Mississippi	25¾
Erie	24¾	Union Pacific	62¾
L. S.	96	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
C. C. & I. C.	3¾	Harlem	121
N. Paul	34½	Pittsburgh	84½
Do. Pref.	61¾	American Express	58
Michigan Southern	90½	U. S. Express	43¾
Do. Central	84½	W. F. & P. Co.	78
North Western Com	37	Quicksilver	16
Do. Pref.	70	Mt. Wayne	97
Rock Island	103½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	16½
Cleve. & Pitts.	88¾	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	35¾	Iron Mountain	17
Western Union Tel.	74¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P., R. & N. (9)	25½	Cen. Trans (A)	46¾
Reading (8)	55¾	Empire Do. (8)	52¾
Leh. Coa. of N. (3)	31½	A. V. R. R.	7-30
Gt. Creek (B)	10¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	74¾
Lehigh Valley (B)	61¾		

NEW YORK, October 8, 1875.

The customs receipts were $393,000. The imports of dry goods were $1,111,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $26,000. The clearings were $28,000,000. Bankers' bills 479@482. Gold opened at 117(@117¼, declined to 116¾, rallied to 116¾, and closed at 116¼. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-32, 3-64 and 1-64 per diem, and 7, 8 and 6 per cent. per annum. Gold speculation was weak and lower on cable advices of large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for shipment to the United States, and also on a report that more gold had been received here by express from California. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were quiet in late afternoon dealings. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated bonds were sold off to 85¾. Union Pacific firsts sold at 102¾, and land grants at 98@98¾. State bonds were quiet, except for Tennessee old, which are lower.

The stock market was exceedingly irregular, with dealings larger than usual. During the morning there was a strong bearish feeling, based on a batch of unfortunate rumors. It was reported that the Citizens Bank of Chicago had suspended or was winding up. This was succeeded by a rumor of a run on a savings bank, and later by a report that the creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had refused to accept the proposition recently submitted to them. The selling movement to-day was directed to some extent against large dividend-paying stocks, such as the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and New Jersey Central. No reason was assigned for the decline in these stocks. The former has earned more than its entire dividend for the year in eight months, and has in bank money for the October dividend. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 117¼ to 115, and New Jersey Central from 100 to 99½, but later there was a recovery of 1a2¼ per cent. in these shares. Michigan Central declined from 55¼ to 54, Pittsburgh from 90½ to 88¼, Northwest from 38½ to 36½, Missouri Pacific from 23½ to 20, and Western Union from 75½ to 75. Union Pacific advanced to 63¾, and later reacted to 62¼.

After the second board the market was weak, and the lowest prices of the day were current. Stocks were firmer in late dealings, and in some cases there was a recovery of ¼ to 1¼ per cent. from the lowest point. New Jersey Central closed at 101, against sales early in the day as low as 99¼. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western closed at 116¾, after having sold at 117¼ and 115. Northwestern declined from 36¾ to 37, and closed at 37. Hannibal and St. Joe advanced from 16 to 17. Missouri Pacific recovered from 20 to 20¼. Atlantic & Pacific preferred was dull at 6 a6¼. The directors of this company met to-day, but adjourned until Tuesday next, when they will hold a conference with leading stockholders of the Missouri Pacific. Lake Shore closed at 52¾, the lowest point. Pacific Mail sold at 35¼, and closed at 35¼a35½. Western Union touched 74¾, but left off at 74¾a75. Michigan Central rallied from 54 to 54¾. Ohios fell off to 15¾ and closed at 15¾.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 159,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 33,000 Northwest Common, 2,000 preferred, 2,300 St. Paul Common, 2,300 preferred, 1,500 Erie, 13,000 Lake Shore, 4,400 Ohios, 7,600 Union Pacific, 15,000 Missouri Pacific, 2,300 St. Jos., 5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 2,300 New Jersey Central, and 2,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122½; 5-20s of '64, 119; do of '65, 119½; do of '65, new, 119; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 121; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 116¾; do coupons, 117¾; currency 6s, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 58; do new, 48; Virginia new 40; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 102.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 76; Pacific Mail, 35¾; Adams Express, 99; Wells, Fargo Express, 78; American Express, 58; U. S. Express, 43; New York Central, 102; Erie, 16½; do preferred, 34; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 132½; Michigan Central, 54¾; Union Pacific, 62¾; Lake Shore, 53½; Illinois Central, 96; Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwest common, 37; do preferred, 52½; Rock Island, 102½; New Jersey Central, 100½; St. Paul, 33½; do preferred 61½; Wabash, 6; do preferred, 7; Ft. Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 5½; do preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 95½; do preferred, 102; Ohio & Mississippi, 25½; Indiana Central, 8½; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 116½; A. & P. Telegraph Company, 17¾; Central Pacific, 107; Union, 103¾.

LONDON, September 8—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was £256,000, principally for America. Consols, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 106½; do of '67, 107¼; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 15; do preferred, 31½.

PARIS, September 8.—Rentes 65f 80c.

FRANKFORT, September 8.—U. S. new 5s, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 9, 1875.

While there is no actual improvement to note in general business, there appears to be a more cheerful feeling in regard to the future, and there is not much doubt but trade will pick up as soon as the fall elections are over, and the agitation of the currency question ceases.

APPLES—Regular jobbing sales at $2@3 ₱ bbl for common to fair and $3.50@4 for prime to choice. Receipts continue liberal, and increasing.

BEANS—New crop Mediums quoted at $2@2.10 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The market continues rather weak, as the supply appears to be in excess of the demand, but prices are still maintained; prime to choice solid packed, 25@27; do. roll, 28@30c.

CHEESE—The market continues fairly active, and the recent advance is fully maintained; we continue to quote prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, at 13@13½c; prime New York Goshen, 13½@14 cents.

EGGS—The market is steady but quiet; supply light but equal to the demand; quotable at 22@23 cents.

FLOUR—There is a continued fair local demand, but no change to report in prices. Old red winter wheat flour, $7.25@7.50; $7.75@8.25 for amber and $8.50@9 for white; XXX family, $6.50@6.75. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues fairly active, but devoid of any new or important features. Our latest advices from the seaboard report that Coffee has come to a stand again; importers are very still in their views. The principal reluctant to take hold at present current high rates. Sugars weak and less active. New crop Molasses have commenced to arrive at New Orleans, and some purchases for this market have been made.

SUGARS.

Crushed	12	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	12	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	11¼	New Orleans	8¾@9¾
N. O. Sugar	9¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8@10

Rio Good	22 @23	Roasted loose	29½
Rio Prime	25 @26	R. Java, 1lb pkgs	37
Rio Fancy	26 @27	R. Java, loose	36½
R. Rio, lb pkgs	30		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¾@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	9@9¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	45@70
Demarara	50@55		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	55@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	70@75

GRAIN—Trade in grain circles continues fair, although there is room for improvement; the demand is mainly to supply present wants, although there is a very fair business in the aggregate. Wheat is in fair supply, with a steady milling demand; prices are maintained; we quote No 1 red, 1,35; new white, $1.40@1.45; old red, $1.40@1.45. The Oat market continues dull but unchanged; 41@42c for prime and Ohio mixed, and 43@45c for white. There is not much inquiry for Corn, and the market continues rather dull, although prices remain about as last quoted; shelled in track, 68@71 as to quality; ditto ear, 72@73c. Rye quiet and nominal at 87@90c.

HAY—The Allegheny market has been well supplied with loose for a week or more past, but with a fair demand; baled continues scarce, and a proportion of the baled being in bad condition, prices have been maintained; ranging from $15 to $16 per ton, according to quality. On Monday of this week the Allegheny weigh master reports having weighed 125 loads in about five hours.

POTATOES—Sorting and Early Rose quoted on track at 35@40; prime Peach Blows would bring 45. Sweets $3@3.50, the outside figure for jerseys.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued jobbing trade, and prices are firm but unchanged. There has been quite a decline in hogs both here and at Chicago.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	17	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	11¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C	12¼	Do. half barrels	11¾
S'fast Bacon, S. C	—	Lard, Ref. for summer use	—
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Mixed Lard Oil	90	Carbon Oil	12
Lard Oil	$1.10	Cheese	13

POULTRY—Live Chickens 50@60c ₱ pair, by the coop.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy Seed at $2.75@2.80 to the trade, and $2.45@2.90 in a small way.

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CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

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NAILS.—The Nail trade is devoid of anything, strictly new; some makers report that they continue to receive orders sufficient to absorb their production, while others again, have either curtailed production or are "piling up" stocks, as yet, are not large here, and makers generally are determined not to accumulate. Prices unchanged—100 keg lots, $4.20, 60 days, with two per cent. discount for cash.

SCRAP.—There is scarcely any movement in either Scrap Iron or Steel; dealers report that trade is more depressed now than it has been at any time since the lock-out, that there is not enough doing to establish rates.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 7, 1875.—*American Pig*—The market continues to droop, and it is conceded on all hands that good brands have been offered at less than $25. Some lots of Scotch have recently been disposed of during the week in Philadelphia, and were, we understand, all sold for less than our quotations. Efforts are being made in all directions to cheapen the cost of producing Iron by the reduction of wages and salaries, cheaper transportation and lower prices for coal. Reports have been sent that in some sections of Pennsylvania the miners of coke have been reduced to ninety cents by a dollar a day, which seems to be reducing the cost to the lowest limit. Sales have generally been confined to small lots as needed by consumers, and we do not hear of any worth reporting. We quote No. 1 Foundry $25a 25.50; No 2 Foundry $23; Gray Forge $20@22. *Scotch Pig*—The market in Scotland continues steady, and unchanging. In this there has been sales of lots of Coltness are made at $33.50, and we are informed that nothing can be had for less. There is no Glengarnock here; 100 tons Summerlee sold on private terms, and 150 tons Eglinton at $29.50. *Rails.*—A good deal of business is doing in this line, but little here. Prices are the same as for some time, viz.: $45a50 at mill for iron and $70@73 for steel. We quote the sale of 1,000 tons Steel, for next year's delivery, at $73. *Old Rails.*—In this there has been little or nothing done for some weeks, and prices have not been established by transactions. We quote $26@28 as nominal rates. There is no reason that Rails could be bought at the former figure, and they have been offered at the latter price without takers. *Scrap.*—The stock here remains about as at our last writing. We hear of no sales, and the article has been small. We quote: $20a25, 50 for No 1 Wrought.

COPPER.—A better feeling begins to prevail in in our market, the demand for Sheet Copper having slightly improved, with greater firmness in values. Sales of Lake Superior have reached during the week 500,000 pounds on the spot at 24@24¼c, and the same closes at stiffer rates, say 23¾a24¾c. Baltimore may be quoted 23¾c.—*Iron Age.*

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WEDNESDAY, October 6, 1875.—*Scotch Pig*—The market has been stronger since last report, but has now given way, and prices are weaker. The following are makers' quotations, viz: Gartsherrie No 1 75-4; Coltness No 1 80-; Glengarnock No 1 71-; Eglington No 1 66-. *Manufactured Iron*.—The demand continues to improve, and a fair business has been done. Prices are firm.—*Rails*.—No change to note.

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Refiners generally are very much put out by the combination of the Parties and the Producers in regard to the oil traffic; the rates are the same by both roads, and while it is claimed that no drawbacks are allowed, there are those who are not altogether satisfied on this point. It has been suggested that the refiners should give their business all to one of those roads in order to break the combination, but it is supposed that the whole traffic has been "pooled," and if so, this would not have the desired effect.

The Barrel market was weaker to-day but unchanged; countries, $1.40@1.50; city made, ordinary size, $1.60.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Peerless O W	874
S. Craig	Sunbeam O W	339
J Rhushnell	National O W	292
B. S. Duncan	Radiant O W	240
S. Craig	Empire O W	233
R. S. Duncan	Liona O W	199
W. T. Baum	Bental O W	86
Total		2,003

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
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Wermser, M. & Co	W. F. Logan	200
Central Ref. Co	Central Ref. Co	312
Total		3,969

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 8, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No 2 Chicago spring $1.05¾ spot; $1.08¾ seller October; $1.06¾ seller November; No 3 94¼@97c; rejected 82½@85c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 57¼c spot; 57¼c bid seller October; 53¾c bid seller November; 48¾c seller the year; rejected 55@56c. Oats active; No 2 32¾c spot; 32¼@33¼c seller October; 32¼c bid seller November; rejected 29@29c. Barley quiet at 97c spot; 94¼@95c seller November. Rye dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand at $22.75 spot; $22.45 seller October or year. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders 9¾@9¾c; short rib 12¾c; short clear 13½@13¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm at $1.12¾@1.14.

On Call Board wheat was lower; $1.07¾ October; $1.06 November. Corn higher; 57¾@57¾c October; 54¾@54½c November. Oats firmer; 33¾c October; 32¼c seller the year. Pork higher; $22.53 October. Lard firmer at 12¾c.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Flour heavy; receipts 9,900 bbls; superfine western and State $5.15@5.70; common to good $5.75@6; good to choice $6.10@6.40; white wheat extra $6.45@7.50; extra Ohio $5.70@7.50; St. Louis $6@9. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Corn meal steady at $3.40@3.90. Wheat dull and heavy; unsettled; scarcely any export demand; receipts 177,000 bush; No 1 spring $1.33@1.35; rejected 90c@$1.05; No 2 Chicago, new and old, $1.21@1.24; No 3 $1.05@1.08; No 2 Milwaukee $1.23@1.24; No 2 Northwest $1.25@ 1.26. Rye quiet at 88@90c. Barley active and unchanged. Malt firm and unchanged. Corn opened firm and closed active and slightly easier; 66,000 bushels; western mixed steam 67¼@69½c; do sail 70@71c. Oats better and more active; receipts 32,000 bushels; western mixed 41@42c; white 45@ 55c. Hay heavy at 65@70c. Hops steady; yearlings 8@12c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@8¼c; refined steady. Rice in fair demand; unchanged. Molasses firm. Petroleum quiet; crude 9¾@9¾c; refined nominal. Rosin firm at $1.70@1.75. Turpentine excited at 37½c. Eggs heavy; 27@28c. Pork firm at $22.12½ @22.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; Middles dull; city long clear 12¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 13¼c. Butter firm; western 18@ 26c. Cheese unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—Petroleum a trifle stronger; refined 12¾c; crude 9¾@9¾c. Clover seed quiet prime $1.12. Timothy and flaxseed unchanged. Flour better grades in moderate demand; others neglected; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5.25@5.50; high grades $7.75@ 8.50. Wheat firm; new red $1.22½@1.42½; new amber $1.40@1.42; white $1.42@1.45. Rye 70@75c. Corn weak; yellow 72@73c; mixed 70@72c. Oats steady; mixed 40@42½c; white 44@50c. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extras 32@34c; Pennsylvania extra 28@30c; fresh 26@27c; rolls extra 29@31c; firsts 26@28c. Cheese firm; western fine 12¾@13c. Eggs quiet; western fresh 25@26c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 8.—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Western firm; red 1,40. Corn; western firm; western mixed 68½c. Oats dull and weak; western white 48@50c; western mixed 46@48c. Rye quiet at 78@80c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions; business still restricted by light stock and high prices. Mess Pork $23. Bulk meats: shoulders 10¾@11c; clear rib 14c, loose. Bacon: shoulders 10¾@11c; clear rib sides 14¾@15c. Lard quiet but firm; refined 14¼; prime steam 13¾@13¾c. Butter firm and active; western extras 30c; do firsts 27@28c. Petroleum easier; crude 9¾c; refined 12¾@13c. Coffee quiet, firm and unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at $1.17.

Foreign.

LONDON, October 8.—Turpentine 23s@24s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, October 8.—Cotton steady; middling upland 6¾d; Orleans 7¼d; sales of 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 8,500 bales American. Flour: extra State steady at 23s. Wheat: receipts for the past three days 38,000 qrs, including 11,000 qrs American: No 1 spring dull at 9s 3d. Corn: mixed steady at 28s. Pork 77s. Beef 80s. Lard dull at 61s. Tallow 48s 9d. Turpentine steady at 23s 9d. Refined petroleum 9½@10d; spirits 10½@10¾d.

ANTWERP, October 8.—Refined petroleum 26¾f.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—Sugar and molasses dull and unchanged. Flour dull; superfine $4.75@5; double $5.25; treble $5.50@5.80; choice and family $6.75@7.50. Corn steady at 70@74c. Oats quoted; inferior 35@40c; No 2 Mixed 45@47½c. Bran dull at $1.05. Hay dull; prime $20@22. Pork scarce and firmer; held at $23; mess $25.50. Dry salt meats scarce; shoulders 10c. Bacon scarce; held at 11, 13½@13½c. Hams firmer; choice and Ohio mixed, and sugar cured for white. There is not much inquiry for Corn, and the market continues rather dull, although prices remain about as last quoted; shelled in track, 68@ 71 as to quality; ditto ear, 72@73c. Rye quiet and nominal at 87@90c.

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Oats and Corn.

A gentleman just returned from a visit to the southern part of this State reports that the country is flooded in many places, and that the corn is late as a rule, while very much of it is a long way from being ripe. He thinks that we shall not receive any new corn in a merchantable condition for a long while yet, and that when it does come there will be a great deal less of it than most people here have anticipated. Others report that there is a splendid crop in that section. There seems to be no disagreement in regard to a partial failure in the Mississippi river bottom-lands.

The present low price of oats in this market is bringing increased receipts from Lake Superior and the lumber regions. Oats are now about the same price per 100 lbs as corn, and the latter is not used so much for feed purposes as is the cheapest. The demand from the above named sections is estimated at over one million bushels. Alpena, on Lake Huron, usually takes 50,000 to 75,000 bushels for her winter supply, and Grand Traverse Bay as much more, the latter place increasing its usual quota this year by nearly 50 ₱ cent. Lumbermen think this a favorable time to buy, and have taken most of the cash oats

HOME NEWS.

Pardoned.

Mr. A. H. Peck, who was convicted of contempt and sentenced to three months imprisonment, for refusing to testify in the "torpedo case," which is remembered by the public, has been pardoned by the President.

Inquest.

An inquest was held Thursday by Esquire Edmundson, of Robinson township, upon the body of a child about eighteen months old, a daughter of Leonard Shafer, who lives near Summitville. The child was drowned by falling into a kettlefull of water that had been left in the yard. Verdict of accidental drowning.

Good Reading.

Messrs. Sheldon & Co., of New York, make announcement in another column, of a number of new books for those who would combine pleasure with profit in their reading. The volumes are all written by prominent authors, and are worthy of a place on the shelves of any well selected public or private library. They are reasonable in price and will be found choice specimens of the current literature of the day.

Retrenchment.

The sub-committee of the old Water Committee, appointed to consider the matter of a decrease in the wages of employes, met last night and decided to recommend a reduction of fifteen per cent.

The Water Extension sub-committee, appointed for a similar purpose, also met but was unable to take any action because the salaries of its officers are fixed by ordinance and can only be altered by ordinance.

Appleton's Publications.

Messrs. Appleton & Co., the great New York publishers, announce a new list of books for the season. The nights are getting longer now, and the time for reading and study has been extended, so that these books come in good time. They are like all books which emanate from the house, of a first-class character. They are books from which valuable information may be obtained, while entertainment is mingled with instruction. Any or all them will be sent on receipt of the price by the publishers.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh, held yesterday, it was

Resolved, That, whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our late efficient and faithful cashier, John G. Martin—a man who, in our daily intercourse, has endeared himself to us by his urbanity and gentlemanly demeanor.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this Board are extended to his family in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered in the minutes of the bank.

Robbery at Burgettstown.

On Thursday night the residence of Wm. Witherspoon, at Burgettstown, on the Panhandle Railroad, was entered by robbers, while the inmates were asleep, and despoiled of a revolver, a quantity of jewelry and a silver watch, all of which were in a room where two men were sleeping. The thieves also visited an adjoining room, occupied by a lady, but she was awakened by the noise they made and gave the alarm, but the fellows escaped. Watches were also stolen at the fair on Thursday, and doubtless by the same parties who robbed Mr. Witherspoon. One of them was arrested and committed to jail. They are supposed to be from this city.

Damages Claimed.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, Messrs. D. F. Patterson and Boyd Crumrine, on behalf of Mrs. Lucinda Sluby, instituted proceedings against M. O'Keefe, a saloon keeper residing at Mansfield, Allegheny county, to recover damages in the sum of $5,000 for having sold intoxicating liquors to her husband, Thomas Sluby, which, she alleges, caused his death. It is stated that the 20th of September last the defendant sold to Mr. Sluby two gallons of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage, and that Mr. S. died on the following day, his death resulting directly from the use of the liquor. It is further alleged that Mr. Sluby was, at the time the liquor was furnished him, a man of known intemperate habits, an industrious and provident husband when sober, and that the defendant enticed him to become a customer.

A MYSTERY.

Supposed Suicide—A Jump from the Hand Street Bridge.

An unknown woman is supposed to have jumped from the Hand street bridge into the Allegheny river about eight o'clock last evening and drowned herself. A lady, who failed to give her name, stopped at the toll house and said that while crossing the lower side of the bridge, from Pittsburgh toward Allegheny, she noticed a woman walking behind her. When near the second pier from Allegheny she heard a splash in the water below, and looking back could no longer see the woman. On the bridge was found a bundle wrapped in paper, containing a red shawl, calico apron and chemise—all clean, except the wrapper, which was slightly soiled. No trace of the woman could be found. The mystery will be further investigated today.

NOT QUITE.

A Colored Girl Attempts to Rob a Money Drawer and Is Caught in the Act.

Last evening a young citizeness of African descent, who appears determined to obtain an unenviable notoriety, entered the grocery store of Mr. Samuel Scott, located near the corner of Webster and Fulton streets, while the proprietor and clerks were momentarily absent, and proceeding to the till commenced removing the contents to her pockets. Mr. Scott, however, happened to be in the cellar, and hearing the entrance of some one and the steps across the floor, came up very quietly, discovered the would-be thief in the act, and was fortunate enough to secure her. A messenger was dispatched to an Alderman to obtain a commitment; the afternoon not being found, a policeman was called in, who took the girl in charge and conveyed her to the Eleventh ward station house. The girl lives near Grandview, but her name could not be obtained, as she positively refused to give it. She attempted to steal some oysters from another grocery a few days ago, but was discovered then, also, and compelled to disgorge, the owner of the bivalves declining to prosecute.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was hardly standing room in the Opera House last night. The popularity of the "Big Bonanza" was not sufficient to draw as large audiences as the Vokes family have had for the past two or three nights, nor was the former more laughable and entertaining than are the Vokes. The two performances to-day—afternoon and evening—close their engagement.

On Monday evening James Lewis, comedian, from Daly's Theater, New York, appears as *Penwyn Middlewick* in the comedy of "Our Boys." He is spoken of as "one of the funniest of eccentric comedians."

Fifth Avenue Theater.

The variety programme at this theater is good in all its features, and when supplemented by the stirring sensational play of "Life's Peril," with Edmund Pierce and Mr. Ryan in the cast, an evening's enjoyment, complete as could be desired, is furnished. Matinee this afternoon.

Trimble's Varieties.

In Mr. Aims' variety firmament shine Katie Forest, Dutch Mendels, the Leopold Bros., Mademoiselle Lauretta, Joe Lang, the Senyahs, the Haleys, Western and Walling, the female Minstrels and quite a number of others.

Juvenile Opera Company.

Our citizens will have an opportunity of witnessing, for four nights, commencing Tuesday, October 19th, at Library Hall, what the entire eastern press pronounce "one of the quaintest, daintiest, and most unique performances ever given in the city," by "Zimmerman's Juvenile Mexican Company," of which more anon.

THE WAY THEY DO IT.

Those Pearl and Agate Conditions in Insurance Policies.

A case was disposed of by Judge Sterrett, yesterday, that is somewhat interesting. The plaintiff, Mailey, insured his house in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Insurance Company for $1,000, with the privilege of completing the building, and gave a note for the premium for $18. Among the conditions attached to the policy in small type was one making the policy void in case the property should be levied on by execution. A mechanics' lien was filed, and an execution issued on it to sell; but before the sale the property was burned and when Mailey applied for the insurance money he was told the company would not pay, on the ground of the mechanics' lien and execution thereon. The plaintiff, to rebut this, proved he had told the agent of the mechanics' lien and execution issued on it when he paid the premium of $18, and wanted the company's agent to give him time for payment of the premium, in order to enable him to pay off the lien, which the agent refused to do. Judge Sutton, attorney for the plaintiff, asserted that the company could not take the premium with a knowledge of the existence of the lien and execution, and then refuse to pay the loss, and that a mechanics' lien and the execution thereon was not what the condition of the policy covered.

The jury was instructed to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim, subject to the opinion of the Court on the points of law reserved. The Judge remarked, in connection with his charge, that some legislation should be had to prevent insurance companies from inserting or taking advantage of such conditions in their policies.

Marvin's Superior Cracker Meal.

For frying egg plant, cutlets, fish, oysters, &c., is better than rolled crackers. Full directions with each package. Sold by all grocers.

Chocolate E'Clairs, at Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue, Library Building.

Breakfast 7 o'clock A. M.
Dinner 11:30 o'clock A. M.
Supper 5 o'clock P. M.
At Hubley's, Library Building, 195 Penn avenue.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

PHILLIP JAMES represented Pittsburgh in the general assembly of the Welsh Presbyterians, at Scranton.

DR. HUNTER, of the *Christian Advocate*, was at the Erie conference, M. E. church, in Youngstown, this week.

THERE will be preaching to-morrow at Castle Shannon chapel, by Rev. G. G. Westfall, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE noon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms will be led to-day by F. H. Lane. Subject: "Washing the Disciple's Feet."

REV. DR. R. W. PEARSON will preach tomorrow morning in the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, and Rev. Amos Myers at night.

BISHOP LEVI SCOTT presided at the Erie conference, M. E. church, in consequence of the absence of Bishop Simpson, who is in Europe.

THE sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Hazlewood Presbyterian Church to-morrow, Rev. J. S. Stuchell, pastor.

THE South Pittsburgh District Conference will convene at Fayette City on Tuesday afternoon, October 26th. Preaching by Rev. T. N. Boyle.

SERVICES at Ames M. E. Church hereafter will be at 7 P. M., in place of morning and evening alternately as heretofore. Sunday school at 2 P. M.

THE Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. Vernon, and Messrs. Hugh Pitcairn and John G. Holmes, it is expected, will sail from Liverpool to-day for home.

J. M'C. CREIGHTON, Superintendent of the W. P. R. R., has subscribed $100 for the purchase of a bell for the new German Evangelical Church, Pittsburgh.

SERVICES in the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow, at the usual hours —10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., to be conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. G. Moorehead.

REV. W. J. ROBINSON, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny city, has returned from his vacation and resumed his pulpit labors last Sabbath.

SPECIAL services have been held in the Oakland M. E. Church this week—meetings every night—which have resulted in a number of accessions. The meetings will be continued next week.

AT Grace Presbyterian Church, Arthur street, Rev. Mr. Elliot will preach at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, will preach in the evening the first anniversary discourse of his pastorate.

REV. W. F. BROWN, of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, is on a visit to Charleston, West Va., where he has been invited to take charge of the church lately made vacant by the death of Dr. Richards.

REV. DR. BROOKE will preach in Christ M. E. Church to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject: "The City of Our Solemnities," and "What Is One Man's Light Is Another Man's Darkness."

DR. BITTINGER, John Way, Jr., and Dr. Allison, left for Brookville yesterday morning to attend the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Northwestern Pennsylvania. It will last until Monday or Tuesday.

THE Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, of Allegheny city, assists Rev. Mr. Wilson in the communion services at the U. P. church, Beaver, Pa., on to-morrow, and there will be no services in the Fifth U. P. church.

REV. A. TEMPLETON, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., will preach and officiate at the Communion Services in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, to-morrow morning at 10:30. Preaching also in the evening.

THE Very Reverend Dean Byrn, of Trenton, N. J., will deliver a lecture tomorrow evening at St. Paul's Cathedral on the subject of Total Abstinence, as viewed from the Catholic standpoint. Seats free.

HERE are a few of the sums paid for music by congregations in New York: $7,200, $15,000, $10,000, $5,200, $6,100, $6,850, $4,200, $4,000. The whole amount paid for this simple luxury is $350,000 per year.

A UNION service will be held in Hamilton Hall, East End, to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The topic for consideration will be "But one thing needful."

THE Presbyterians of the Borough of Verona, a few miles above this city, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, a correspondent writes, "are about to erect a new house of worship." This is the field occupied by Rev. John Kerr.

REV. THOMAS LAWRENCE, pastor of the Sharpsburg Presbyterian Church, who has been confined to his home with typhoid fever for some time, is now able to leave home although he will not be able to preach for several weeks.

A NUMBER of the old students of Jefferson College, from this city, called on the venerable Rev. Wm. Smith, D. D., of Canonsburg, now in the eighty-second year of his age, one day last week, and were most cordially received.

THE man who lives right, and is right, has more power in his silence than another has by his words. Character is like bells which ring out sweet music, and which, when touched accidentally even, resound with sweet melody.

THE house of worship of Providence Mission church, Allegheny, has been completely renovated and supplied with new pews. An interesting communion service was held last Sabbath, and all the regular services were well attended.

SUNDAY schools are excellent in their appointed place and work, but they must not be looked upon as a kind of spiritual laundry, where children's morals may be cared for a weekly wash. Parental responsibility cannot be thus lightly shifted.—*Dr. Vincent.*

THE new Methodist P. Church at Dunbar, Fayette county, Pa., will be dedicated on next Sabbath, the 10th inst. Rev. D. H. Colhouer, President of the Conference, will preach the dedicatory sermon and conduct the financial matters upon the occasion.

THE next session of the North Pittsburgh District Conference will be held at Leechburg, Pa., commencing Tuesday, November 9th, at 10 A. M. Preaching on Tuesday evening by Rev. W. K. Brown, and on Wednesday evening by Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D.

THE Rev. Dr. Howard will preach on Sabbath morning, the 10:30 o'clock, on the Sabbath School lesson, "Washing the Disciples Feet." In the evening at 7:30 he will continue his lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress, subject, "The Three Shining Ones."

THE quarterly meeting of the Local Preachers' Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will be held at the Liberty street M. E. Church, commencing this afternoon. Preaching to-morrow morning by Rev. J. F. Dravo, and special services in the afternoon and evening.

LAST Sabbath, at the morning and evening services at the Union M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev. Dr. Minor, pastor, one thousand dollars were contributed towards paying certain corporation claims. Rev. R. T. Miller, at the children's meeting in the afternoon, delivered an address.

REV. DR. W. H. DE PUY, assistant editor of the New York *Advocate*, has been complimented by an election as one of the delegates from the Western Central New York M. E. Conference to the General Conference which meets next year. This is considered quite an honor in the M. E. Church.

THERE will be the usual services at St. Peter's Episcopal church, conducted by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Spalding, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Howard. The funeral services over the remains of the late John G. Martin, formerly Treasurer of the church will be held. There will be no evening service.

IN the absence of Rev. Dr. Swift, who is attending the Erie Synod, at Brookville, the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church, Arch street, Allegheny, will be occupied tomorrow at 10:30 A. M. by Mr. Gregg, of the Western Theological Seminary, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. G. Moorehead, of the Fourth U. P. church.

LAST Sabbath evening a union prayer meeting was held in the Second Presbyterian Church, at which Rev. Dr. Taggart, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State, presided. One of the objects of the meeting was to receive reports from delegates to the recent convention at Altoona. Interesting reports were given of the proceedings of the Convention.

THE Presbytery of Rochester, at its late meeting adopted the following resolution: "This Presbytery feels called upon, in view of recent developments, to reaffirm its approval of the General Assembly's rule requiring Home Missionary churches to contribute to all Boards of the Church." It is altogether likely that this is the opinion of nearly all the Presbyteries of our Church.

THE Sabbath school of the First Presbyterian Church, East Liberty, Rev. John Gillespie, pastor, held an anniversary meeting last Sabbath afternoon, which was largely attended by members of the school and of the various congregations in East Liberty. Reports of the past year's work were read, and Rev. Dr. Strong, President of the Pennsylvania Female College, delivered an address.

TO-MORROW evening Rev. Miss Augusta J. Chapin, pastor of the Universalist church, corner of Grant street and Third avenue, will begin a series of Sunday evening lectures on "Doctrinal Topics." The first will be entitled, "What is Universalism?" October 17th, "Universalism, the Doctrine of Nature;" October 24th, "Universalism, the Doctrine of Reason;" October 31st, "Universalism, the Doctrine of the Bible."

THE new Greensburg Baptist church will dedicate their new house of worship on the fourth Sabbath of October (24th). The pastors and churches of the Pittsburgh and Monongahela Associations, and friends generally, are invited to be present. The Dedication sermon will be preached by Rev. B. F. Woodburn. The Pittsburgh Baptist Conference will meet with this church on Monday, October 25th.

ON Thursday, September 23d, the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec visited St. Mary's church, Pine Creek, where he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 55 candidates who had been prepared for the reception of that rite. At the close of the ceremony of Confirmation, four aged married couple presented themselves in the Sanctuary railing to receive the Bishop's blessing on the celebration of their golden wedding. Some of these had already passed their 85th year.

Two men received Holy Baptism, and twenty persons (of whom eleven were men) were recently confirmed by Bishop Kerfoot, at St. Paul's Mission, Fairview, Beaver county. On the next day the beautiful Church, erected during the past year, was duly consecrated. Of the clergy there were present and assisting in the service the Revs. B. F. Hitchcock, W. Ely, G. W. Easter, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Vandyne. Nearly four hundred persons witnessed the ceremonies. This parish is one of three in charge of the Rev. W. Bollard. All were nearly in ruins, but have greatly revived under his pastoral care.

THE eighth of the series of Sunday evening temperance jubilee meetings will be held in the Alliance rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow evening, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. The exercises will be conducted as usual, a number of new songs will be sung, and the Topic Talks, interspersed with song, will be "A Beautiful Dream," "The Shadow Hand," "The Broken Link," "A Lost Child."

THE Committee on Pulpit Supply of the Park street church, Boston, have engaged among others, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. Richard S. Storrs and Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., of Brooklyn, as preachers during October. Miss Smiley is also expected to conduct a series of Bible readings in the chapel of the church during the Autumn. This is the church in which the late Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D. D., whose memory is still so fragrant in the Presbyterian church, was ordained.

REV. A. V. GALBREATH, of Holiday's Cove, appointment, West Pittsburgh district M. E. Church, died in glorious triumph on Sabbath, October 3d, at 3:15 P. M. The religious services preparatory to the removal of his remains to the house of his father, at West Union Tuscarawas county, O., were participated in by Rev. J. R. Mills, I. A. Pearce, L. H. Stewart, and A. H. Gruber of the M. E. Church, Steubenville, and Rev. Mr. Graham, of the Holiday Cove Presbyterian Church. The members of the deceased's charge, by whom he was very highly appreciated and tenderly beloved, were unremitting in their acts of kindness during his sickness and his funeral.

THE Third International Conference of Women's Christian Associations will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Penn avenue (Rev. Dr. Howard's), October 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th. The opening meeting will be held Tuesday evening, October 12, at half past 7 o'clock. The day sessions, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., will be exclusively for ladies, and a large attendance is earnestly desired. The evening sessions, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, will be opened to the public, and a cordial invitation is extended to all. Among the distinguished ladies expected to take part in the discussion will be Mrs. R. Pearsal Smith, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Terhune (Marion Harland), of Newark, N. J. Programmes will distributed in the evenings.

THE most solemn holiday in the Hebrew calendar, the Day of Atonement, commenced at sunset last evening. It occurs seven days following *Rosh Hashana*, or the New Year, on the tenth of the month Tishri; and is observed alike by Orthodox and Reformed. This festival, as the name indicates, is regarded by the Israelites as a time of expiation. During the ten preceding days the Israelites are supposed to have settled all difficulties, financial, social, personal or otherwise, and in every way prepared themselves to answer before the tribunal of the Almighty. The services at the synagogues on the atonement occasion are very interesting. Many of the members will wear white, signifying their knowledge of the death to come, and the desire of being rendered entirely pure.

The Pennsylvania Christian Missionary Convention (under the auspices of the Disciples) will meet in the First Christian church corner of Arch street and Monterey alley, Allegheny, (Joseph King pastor) on next Tuesday Oct. 12th, at 2 P. M. and continue till Thursday evening. The Convention will be composed of delegates appointed by the different churches in the State. Addresses will be made by Dr. S. E. Sheppard, of Troy, Pa.; Rev. Thomas Munnill, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Peter Vogel, of Sharon Pa.; Prof. C. E. Low, of Bethany college West Va., and others. On Thursday a Sunday School Institute will be held, at which the following subjects will be discussed; 1. How to prepare the lesson—opened by Rev. Peter Vogel, of Sharon. 2. What constitutes a model Sunday School?; opened by Rev. Cowden, of New Castle. 3. Should prizes be given to scholars?; opened by Mr. J. Atwell. 4. The Model Superintendent; opened by Rev. D. M. Kitner, of Lock Haven. 5. Punctuality of Teachers; by Miss Susie Hunter. 6. How much time should be given to music?; by Mr. A. O. Barbehenny, of Pittsburgh. 7. Are Library Books a benefit to the School?; by Miss D. J. Hays. 8. How to retain the older scholars in the school?; by Mr. Wilson. 9. The model school; conducted by Rev. F. M. Green, of Akron Ohio. All Sunday School teachers and workers are invited to attend and participate in the discussions.

THE CAMPAIGN.

How the Work Goes On.

A movement is on foot to organize a Republican marching club in the East End, and for that purpose Company F, Duquesne Greys, have tendered the use of their armory, corner of Station street and Frankstown avenue, for this (Saturday) evening, at which time, judging from the quota of Republicans in that section, a large and (with the addition of the Republicans of the two East Liberty companies) well drilled club may be looked for.

A TORCHLIGHT PARADE IN ALLEGHENY.—A meeting of the officers of the various Republican marching clubs in Allegheny was held last night in the Young Men's Republican Club Rooms. It was organized by calling Col. Wm. A. Stone to the chair, W. Tyson to preside and John Ogden as secretary.

It was agreed to have a parade in Allegheny City next Thursday evening, and Mr. W. W. Woolsey was elected Chief Marshal. Each Captain of a marching club was authorized to appoint four persons, two of whom shall be members of his club, as aids to the Chief Marshal.

An invitation was extended to all Republican clubs in Pittsburgh and vicinity to participate.

The visiting clubs will form on the right of the parade, on Robinson street, right resting on Federal street. Allegheny clubs will form on Isabella and Federal streets, right resting on Lacock street.

The route of procession is as follows: Up Lacock street to Madison avenue, to Main street, Manchester, to Ohio street, to East street, to Second street, to Cedar avenue, to Ohio street, to Federal street, to Jackson street, to Monterey street, to Tayler street, to Sedgewick street, to Locust street, to Beaver avenue, to Rebecca street, to Lacock street, and dismiss.

Adjourned to meet on Monday evening.

A GOOD IDEA.

Proposed Consolidation of the City Road and Street Districts—An Annual Saving of $6,000.

The Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon in the office of Controller Snod, grass. The sub-committee to which was referred the ordinance providing for the election by the people of certain city, ward and district officers presented, in lieu of it, an ordinance abolishing the Road Committee and imposing its duties upon the Street Committee, said ordinance to take effect on the first of January next. Also an ordinance redistricting the city for street purposes, making but four street districts out of the present seven street and road districts and fixing the number and compensation of the Street Commissioners, their duties and the duties of the City Engineer with reference thereto. The ordinance locates the districts as follows: The First to comprise the boundaries heretofore established, with the addition of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards. The Second to be that presently with the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards added. The Third to embrace the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, and the Fourth the Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards inclusive. The Commissioner for each district is to be elected triennially, shall give bond in the sum of $5,000 and receive an annual salary of $1,200. The City Engineer is given supervisory power over the Commissioners and it is made his duty to inspect the streets and report monthly as to their condition to the Street Committee, also to systematize the accounts and examine the pay rolls of the Commissioners.

Both ordinances were discussed by the committee at length, but were not definitely acted upon. The city at present is divided into six street and three road districts, each of which is under the care of a Commissioner. Three of the Street Commissioners get $1,200, and three $1,000 per annum. The Road Commissioners each receive $1,000 yearly. The ordinance, if passed as recommended by the sub-committee, will make a reduction of $6,000 in the annual expenses of the street department.

REMEMBER THE SECOND

Great Sale of Gentleman's Private Library,

Embracing Large Collection of Valuable Works by Eminent Authors, in
Drape's Auction Rooms,
182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
Next Monday Evening, Oct. 11th, at 7 o'clock.
Catalogues now ready at the Auction Rooms.
Books on view on Monday.
Sale absolutely without reserve.
There will also be sold an
ELEGANT CABINET ORGAN,
and
A Beautiful Musical Box, plays 12 tunes.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO
Auctioneers,
182 Federal street,
Allegheny.
N. B.—Special sale reserved for ladies.

A Good Companion.

A good book is the best society, and the best books on all subjects may be had at very low prices at the Book and News Depot of W. Gildenfenny, No. 69 Fifth avenue. For a few dimes you can buy fun enough to make you laugh and grow fat.

The Exposition Opened.

Parties should not allow themselves to be entirely absorbed in the big show over the river, to the exclusion of the elegant display of suitings on the counters of B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street. Go by all means, go soon, go to-day, for Tiegel has something very nice to show you when you are there.

Ice Creams, Water Ices and Frozen Custard of different flavors, at Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s, Library Building, 195 Penn avenue.

At $1.00,

All the new shades in fine French Cashmeres, 30 inches wide.
J. B. HEARD & Co.

Meals to order of the delicacies of the season, at Hubley's Dining Rooms, Library Building, 195 Penn avenue.

At 30 Cents,

One case seal brown, double fold Alpacas, very cheap. J. B. HEARD & Co.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Opening To-day—The Programme—The Work put Through Yesterday—The Grandeur of the Display—Dissatisfaction at the Railroad Arrangements—The Additional Entries.

There was an immense amount of work put through at the Exposition yesterday, and though everything is not yet in perfect order the doors will be thrown open this morning at nine o'clock. There will be no further formal exercises, but the people will be admitted and be privileged to wander about to suit their own sweet will. The prices of admission are as follows: Gentlemen 50 cents; ladies 25 cents; children 15 cents.

The managers promise several surprises for the attendants to-day—some little features which have been kept in the background. From what we know of these we feel satisfied the people will be pleased with the additions to the programme for their entertainment.

The Great Western Band will be in attendance to-day and will discourse music at intervals.

This afternoon between two and three o'clock, Prof. Harry Gilbert will make an ascension from the Exposition grounds in his large balloon. He will probably take some one up with him—that is if he can secure a companion.

GENERAL NOTES.

The exhibitors put through an immense amount of work yesterday. Some of them were at work nearly all the night previous. The building was a busy place yesterday. The goods came into the building in a continuous stream, and myriads of workmen in employment in getting things to their rights. They probably cannot put all the goods in by this morning, but the display will certainly be sufficient to warrant the assurance that the people who pay the price of admission will get "value received."

Postmaster Myler has put up a letter box just outside the press head-quarters, and one at each end of the main building. From these four collections will be made each day at the following hours: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 6 P. M., 8½ P. M. There will be three deliveries per day at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. This programme affords postal facilities almost equal to a postoffice. Let ers addressed to Allegheny city, Exposition building, will be sure to find the party for whom they are intended.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee at noon yesterday the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Some parties occupying stands in the basement of the Exposition building have violated the agreement or rules and regulations of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute by selling spiritous or malt liquor; therefore

Resolved, That all parties occupying stands in the basement of the Exposition building, and having sold spirituous and malt liquors, be forthwith directed to cease the sale of the same, and,

Resolved, That the above is not complied with immediately by the parties alluded to, that the committee will at once expel them from the building by force, if necessary.

The Allegheny Fire Department have lines of hose along South avenue, and a steamer with steam up constantly ready to demise the first spark, should such unhappily occur.

Speaking of the wires, the Atlantic and Pacific and Western Union Companies did good work Thursday. The "keys" are tapped in the Press Headquarters by Miss C. Ferguson for the A. & P., and by Mr. E. F. Carrigan for the W. U.

RAILROAD ACCOMMODATIONS.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the action of the railroad authorities in limiting the time of excursion tickets to two days. A number of letters have been received from persons living at Greensburg, Connellsville and other points, stating that the time is so short that an excursion party could not have time to take a peep at the building. From Wheeling a round trip for a large part of a day to come and the same to return, so that the excursionists could not get time to go through the Exposition with any degree of satisfaction. They cannot spend less than one or two days in it. The people residing at a distance are very loud in their complaints. They think a week would be little time enough. An effort will be made to compromise this matter with the railroad authorities.

It has been found that the space in the present Power Hall will not accommodate a tithe of the applicants. There are four applications for 157,192 feet of power and room for less than 20,000 feet. An addition is to be built according to Power Hall. It will be 100 feet long and the work will be commenced at once.

The space for carriages and fine vehicles has been exhausted to make room for applicants. A one-story building is to be erected 200x50 feet.

THE ENTRIES.

The following are the entries of yesterday, complete up to nine o'clock last night:

Frank & Co., Buffalo, New York; band and scroll-saw combined, economist planing and matching machine, pony surfacing machine; planing machine; beam box.

G. P. Stewart, Gill Hall P. O., Pa.; picture frame.

Mrs. P. Danse, Pittsburgh; one knit coverlet, (in the pieces).

Hazard Manufacturing Company, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; sample board of wire ropes.

C. O. Kirby, Newark, N. J.; pantect, or universal shaft swivel or fret saw, for circular saws, turning jathe, boring machine, &c.

Wm. Fitzpatrick, Allegheny; imitation of wood and marble.

Cochran & Fearing, Cincinnati, Ohio; oils in bottles.

Chas. Gates, Chicago; specimen of penmanship, card and sample writing.

Wm. Anshutz, Allegheny, Ohio; three sulky rakes, one grain drill, three blacksmith drills, and two fire fenders.

Thos. A. Cain, Pittsburgh; boots and shoes.

Kay, McKnight & Co., Pittsburgh; Blake steam pumps, leather belting, rubber belting, packing hose, manilla rope, Baxter engine, &c.

F. H. Stewart & Co., Pittsburgh; brushes.

F. Truxell & Co., New York city; soaps;

W. W. McClelland, Allegheny; specimen of penmanship.

Wm. Anshutz, Allegheny; moudings, doors, safes, stair rails, brackets, &c.

Walker Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.; scroll sawing machine, panel raiser.

J. J. Moseley, Syracuse, N. Y.; Eureka scroll sawing machine and Novelty boring machine.

D. M. Jenkins, Pittsburgh; Garden-grown tea and Chinese goods.

Hoop Co., Townsend, Philadelphia; machine and car bolts, cold-punched nuts, rivets, &c.

Chas. Mathiew, Mexico, N. Y.; fancy glass blowing.

L. E. Haid, Pittsburgh; ornamental glass signs.

Thomas P. Roberts, Pittsburgh; specimens Montana Territory grains, pair of Rocky Mountain sheep horns.

Chas. A. Crandall, New York; wood turning lathe.

Gerald Gordon & Co., Philadelphia; Gordon's Spice Food.

Wm. K. Shaw, Allegheny; stuffed birds.

Patterson & Bishop, Pittsburgh, ratchet couplings.

Thomas A. Harrington, Pittsburgh; hot air radiator.

Wm. Pirnsel, Pittsburgh; window strip fasteners.

A. W. Stunner, Pittsburgh; glass signs.

Wm. B. Moor, Allegheny; French mustard.

Wm. P. Marshall, Pittsburgh; wall paper and hangings.

James Callery, Allegheny; harness, skirting and bridle leather.

Alex Beggs, Allegheny; marble mantles.

Wm. M. Gray, Pittsburgh; fruit butters.

Gustave Panner, Allegheny; cakes, candies and confectioneries.

S. J. Marshall & Bro., Allegheny; stained glass in sash.

Miles M. Gardner, Green Island, New York; card sample knobs for stoves and ranges.

Anderson & Rennerick, Allegheny; hydraulic ladder.

E. & B. Holmes, Buffalo, N. Y.; barrel machinery.

H. E. King, Parkersburg, Pa.; drafting board.

Pain, Ablitt & Trip, Pittsburgh; lubricating oils.

P. Smith, Son & Co.; Pittsburgh; lamps, glassware and fancy goods.

Hayes & Dill, Allegheny; drugs.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; sewing machines.

Geo. Mertz, Pittsburgh; boots and shoes.

Brown & Carver, Philadelphia; one hand cutter.

Wm. Kurzeknabe, Pittsburgh; boots, shoes and gaiter tops.

Adam Cooke, Pittsburgh; washing machine.

John Hastings, Allegheny; lightning rods.

Mills Bros., Pittsburgh; samples of stationery.

Gearing Steam Generating Co., Pittsburgh; patent steam generator.

J. H. McConnell, Beaver Falls; adjustable truck foot cooking ranges.

F. W. Jenkins & Bros., Pittsburgh; flour.

D. M. Jenkins, Pittsburgh; garden grown tea in Chinese pagoda.

Keystone Salt Company, Pittsburgh; salt.

A. A. Bowman, Pittsburgh; sand drier.

Executors of Jeremiah Baum, Mapleton, Pa.; leather.

McDonald Bros., Chicago; candies.

S. Hamilton, pianos and organs.

Mrs. H. Perry, Allegheny; mangle.

Holtsman & Ruderhold, Pittsburgh; upholstery.

Armor, Feuhake & Co., Pittsburgh; lithographs.

Patterson & Bishop, Pittsburgh; ratchet couplings.

Bamberger, Gregg & Co., Pittsburgh; flannels and blankets.

Alexander Beggs, Anderson street, Allegheny; marble monuments, several superb specimens.

Wm. Peopels, Webster street, Allegheny; a number of very fine models of stair building, hand railings, &c.

EXPOSITION OF FINE FURNITURE!

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Parlor and Chamber Sets.
Dining Room and Library Sets,

All of the Newest Designs and Patterns, and which will be offered at prices that defy competition. Workmanship and Materials warranted.

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Table Linens, Napkins, Towels Crash, &c. J. B. HEARD & Co.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penciilings of Passing Events.

····Councils meet on Monday.

····The boys employed at Cunninghams & Ihmsen's glass works, South Side, struck yesterday.

····Four insane persons were picked up in Allegheny yesterday and sent to the Poor House.

····The residence of Mrs. Patterson, on Franklin street, Allegheny, was entered yesterday, and robbed of $36.

····The Julia Mathews English Opera Company have canceled their engagement for next week at Library Hall.

····There is some possibility of trouble again this winter regarding the wages of dudders. The manufacturers want to reduce.

····The Board of Pardons has refused to pardon Robert Richmond, of Allegheny county, convicted and now undergoing imprisonment for larceny.

····Johnston's store, on the Franklin road, in Butler county, about a mile from the Allegheny county line, was robbed early yesterday morning of a large quantity of goods.

····A little three year old son of Mr. David Hollander fell out of a wagon on Avery street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and was very seriously hurt about the head.

····The Allegheny Gas Committee met last evening and adopted the Bowell patent street lamp. It will be put up hereafter instead of the style now in use. It is said to be more serviceable and less expensive to keep in repair than those now in use.

····The following officers of Birmingham Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., were installed Thursday evening by R. P. Burgan, D. D. G. M.; N. G., John Fetter; V. G., David Rankin. P. S., B. N. McCoy, Jr.; A. S., John J. Keller; Treasurer, David Dunkin.

····The Homeopathic State Medical Society will hold its annual session next week in Municipal Hall, commencing on Wednesday. The annual address will be delivered the same evening, at Library Hall, by Dr. McClelland.

····A boy named Frank Bartley, while attempting to steal a ride on a Penn avenue car, fell and the wheels of the hind truck ran over him, probably necessitating the amputation of one of his legs. The accident occurred between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

····We yesterday published an account of the death of a boy in Allegheny from a kick of a horse on the day previous. We are gratified to say that the announcement was premature, and that last evening he was still living, though but little hopes of his recovery are entertained.

····The Xanthas and Sewickleys did not play their game of base ball yesterday afternoon because of the rain. The game is postponed until Monday. The Braddocks and the Mutuals, of Meadville, play their second game this afternoon, on the grounds of the former. If the weather is fair it will be a good one.

····Joseph Roach, an insane colored man, was arrested yesterday by the police for attempting to fire his mother's house, at No. 36 Clark street. He was laboring under the delusion that witches were in the house, and wanted to institute a search after Cotton Mather's system of burning, in order to get rid of them. The Mayor considered him a dangerous person to be at large, and sent him to jail to await disposition by the Court.

····A young